BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

FEBRUARY.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern & Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,531—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1889.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

	Prices from
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve.. "Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ... ... "Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ... "Glentromie" ... ... "Cutler Palmer's Finest Irish"	Rs. 21 to Rs. 29-12 per doz. bottles

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday, 1889.
BL	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	8th Feb.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell ..	15th ,,
BL	BENGAL	4499	800	W. Barratt ...	22nd ,,
+	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	1st Mar.
BL	PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	8th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell ..	15th ,,
BL	SHANNON ...	4189	800	C R. Edwards.....	22nd ,,
ML	ORIENTAL ..	5500	1000	R. Stewart	29th ,,
*	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	29th ,,
BL	PEKIN	3900	600	P Harris	5th Apr.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell ..	12th ,,
BL	KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	R. F. Briscoe	19th ,,
†	ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F Browne	26th ,,
BL	GANGES......	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	3rd May.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell ..	10th ,,
BL	PENINSULAR.	55 0	1000	H. Wyatt	17th ,,
	ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne..	24th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passenger tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

The steamer marked M.L. proceeds direct to Marseilles and London. Passengers for Brindisi change steamers at Aden.

* This vessel proceeds to Aden only.

In addition to the above, the following special steamers will be despatched to London calling at Marseilles and early application for accommodation is advisable.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On 1889.
BOKHARA.......	2955	500		30th Apr.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On 1889.
PEKIN...............	3900	600	P. Harris	31st Jan.
KAISAR-I-HIND.	4029	700	R. T. Briscoe ...	14th Feb.
GANGES..............	4206	800	T. J. Alderton..	2 th ,,
NIZAM...............	2735	500	T. F. Creery.....	14th Mar
CLYDE..............	4136	800	W. D. Mudie....	28th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China, and Japan direct, every fortnight.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th January, 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO....	5,000	800	20th Feb. '89.	20th Mar. 1889
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th Mar. '89.	10th Apr. ,,
R. RUBATTINO...	5,000	800	1st Apr. '89.	1st May ,,

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA.................	On the 7th February, 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st Feb. 1889.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

MONTHLY LINE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	5th Feb.
ELEKTRA.........	P. Mersa......	4,200	600	5th Mar.
AMPHITRITE ...	L. Lemecich ..	4,600	650	5th April.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger.	4,600	650	5th May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 13[illegible]

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI...	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE DIRECT.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail.
BERENICE	F. Egger	3,500	550	25th Mar.

STEAMERS TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail on
MARIA TERESA.	F. Cossovich..	4,200	600	10th Mar.
PANDORA	G. Costanzo ...	3,500	550	10th May.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakim, Jeddah Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
AMPHITRITE ...	L. Lemesich..	4,600	650	14th Feb.
PANDORA	G. Costanzo ..	3,500	550	14th Mar.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 10th January, 1889.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 12th February, 1889, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward bound, and the steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months, delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THE S. S. LOCKSLEY HALL, 4,000 Tons, 500 H. P., Captain COLLIN, will sail on 5th February, 1889. She has only recently been built, and is fitted with all the modern improvements, including the Electric Light throughout Saloon and Cabins, which are all on Deck. Carries Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents
Bombay, November 2, 1888.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 7th February, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m., on 10th February, after arrival of Outward English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HIMALAYA," 1,427 tons, on or about THURSDAY 7th February, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 21st February, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HENZADA," 1,978 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 15th February.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about MONDAY, 4th February.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd February, 1889. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HEART-LABELLED BRANDY.

FINE OLD COGNAC BRANDY. Rs. 37 per doz.	Celebrated for its Fine Boquet and Delicate Flavour. Of Great Age and Guaranteed Purity. It possesses all the Characteristics of a Superior Cognac, fully matured by age. Is a Great Favourite with the Public. Has taken rank with the Best Brands.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY. Rs. 24 per doz.	Has met with Great Approval. Many Testimonials have been received as to its Superior Quality. It is now supplied to a Large Number of Messes and Clubs. The production of one of the Oldest and Largest Distilleries in the Highlands. Has a Fine, Full, Mellow Flavour, and an Agreeable Odour. The Whisky for Connoisseurs.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHOICE INDIAN TEAS.

FROM THE
KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, Limited.

THE KOUSANIE TEAS are the choicest of all Indian teas. They are grown in the district originally selected by the Government of India for inaugurating the growth of tea in India, and for superiority of quality have gained TWELVE MEDALS and TEN PRIZES at Exhibitions in India, England, and Paris.

		Rs.	a.
TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD TEA ...	1 lb. pkt.	0	10
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE	2 lb. pkt.	2	0
KOUSANIE PEKOE	2 lb. pkt.	3	0
KOUSANIE ORANGE PEKOE.........	1 lb. pkt.	1	10
KOUSANIE GREEN HYSON	1 lb. pkt.	1	10
KOUSANIE SOUCHONG	2 lb. pkt.	2	12
KOUSANIE SOUCHONG	5 lb. cat.	6	12
KOUSANIE MIXTURE	2 lb. pkt.	2	12
KOUSANIE MIXTURE	5 lb. cat.	6	12

SPECIAL WHOLESALE TERMS TO THE TRADE.
Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

TREACHER Co., Limited.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

ARECA-CHERRY TOOTH PASTE

IN COLLAPSIBLE TUBES
MOST EFFICIENT AND VERY AGREEABLE.
Portable and Convenient to Travellers.
Per Tube, As. 12.

PHILLIPS AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR SALE, AT CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST UNPACKED three new circular-fronted English roomy BROUGHAMS, one with side lights, by Watson of Lowestaft.

One new English canoe-shaped LANDAU, with patent hood, suitable for one or pair of Arabs, by Lewis of Salisbury.

One new splendid noiseless, varnish color English DOG-CART, with patent wheels and cordroy lining, suitable for a big Arab or Waler.

And a few sets of single and double new English harnesses.

Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

FICHU BROOCHES.

LIGHT, delicate, and playful variations in PINS, HEARTS and DARTS TRANSFIXED INSECTS, ARROWS, HORSE-SHOES, FLOWERS, a long succession of quaint adaptations from which an acceptable present can be selected

MARCKS AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HURJEEMULL & Co.,

INDIAN JEWELLERS.

A CARD.—We have always in stock a large collection of INDIAN GOLD and SILVER JEWELLERY, CASHMERE SHAWLS, PERSIAN CARPETS, INDIAN DHURIES and FOOLKARIES and other Indian Stuffs.

PRICES MODERATE.
TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.
ADDRESS: RAMPART ROW AND MEADOW STREET.
Bombay, 7th January, 1889.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised free of charge except when under guarantee to Government.

RHINE MOSELLE WINES.

LAUBENHEIM.
A light dinner wine, sound and adapted for general use.

Bottles......	Rs. 18 8	Per doz. cash.
Half Bottles.	,, 10 8	

GEISENHEIM.
Good flavour and body, can be well recommended.

Bottles......	Rs. 22 0	Per doz. cash.
Half Bottles.	,, 12 0	

STEINWEIN.
Of great fragrance, pure and natural.
Glass Jugs...Rs. 28 per doz. cash.

HOCHHEIM.
A very agreeable dinner wine, soft, delicate and fine.

Bottles......	Rs. 26 0	Per doz. cash.
Half Bottles.	,, 14 0	

NIERSTEIN.
Very soft and good bouquet.

Bottles......	Rs. 29 0	Per doz. cash.
Half Bottles.	,, 15 8	

LIEBFRAUMILCH.
A very fine, full bodied wine, rich in character and flavour.

Bottles......	Rs. 35 0	Per doz. cash.
Half Bottles.	,, 18 8	

JOHANNISBERG.
The perfection of Hocks, highly aromatic flavour and deliciously soft to the taste.

Bottles	Rs. 45 0	Per doz. cash.
Half Bottles.	,, 21 0	

SPARKLING WINES.
Superior Hock.
Delicate flavour & bouquet.

Bottles	Rs. 39 0	Per doz. cash.
Half Bottles.	,, 21 0	

FINEST EHRENBREITSTEIN.
The very finest wine of its kind.

Bottles	Rs. 46 0	Per doz. cash.
Half Bottles.	,, 24 8	

FINE MOSELLE.
Fine, full flavour.

Bottles	Rs. 34 0	Per doz. cash.
Half Bottles.	,, 18 8	

SUPERIOR MOSELLE.
Very fragrant.

Bottles	Rs. 38 0	Per doz. cash.
Half Bottles.	,, 21 0	

FINEST NONPAREIL MOSELLE.
Very rich, delicious bouquet.

Bottles	Rs. 48 0	Per doz. cash.
Half Bottles.	,, 25 0	

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

COD LIVER OIL

Genuine pure and wholesome, of pale colour and almost tasteless.
Strongly recommended in place of EMULSIONS, except in certain cases.
Per pint bottle, Rs. 1-4.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

BOMBAY,
WINE SHIPPERS.
TRADE AND RETAIL PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY

A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,
Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2, Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. LORD REAY,
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
AND THE
VICEROY OF INDIA.

P. VUCCINO & CO.,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
58, MEADOW STREET, FORT.
STUDIO OPEN FOR PORTRAITURE
from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

THORPE AND CO.,

OUR STOCK in this Department we can with confidence recommend. The Socks are made Double-Heels and Feet. Undervests well stayed in the seams to resist the rough usages of Indian washing.

COTTON SOCKS.

		Rs.	a
Rough Brown Cotton Socks ...	...Per doz.	6	12
Fine Brown Cotton Socks	,,	8	8
Extra Super ,, ...	,,	11	8
Best Dark Grounds, fancy stripes ...	,,	13	8
Brown Cotton, plain stripes	,,	15	8
Light Colours, fancy stripes	,,	22	8
Lisle Thread, fancy stripes, very thin and cool	,,	23	8

DRESS SOCKS.

Black span, equal to best silk Embroidered	...Per pair,	4	8
Plain Colours Do. ...	,,	3	8
Fancy Stripes Do. ...	,,	3	8
Best Black Silk Embroidered ...	,,	8	8
Fancy Stripes Do. ...	,,	10	8

MERINO SOCKS.

Fine Merino, assorted colours ...	...Per doz.	15	8
Super Merino, Fawn, a soft and comportable Sock	,,	22	8
Cashmere Extra Super, Navy Blue, Maroon, a splendid sock	,,	30	0
Fine Saxony Merino, grey assorted stripes, a splendid article	,,	20	0
Fancy Striped Merino, in various shades, wide or narrow stripes	,,	18	8
Real Scotch Shetland Lambswool Half-hose, pure wool	,,	25	0
Hand Knit Rib Half-hose, a splendid Sock for shooting	,,	30	0

KNICKERBOCKER HOSE.

All-wood Ribbed Hose, Heather Mixtures, for Sportsmen, Hand-made	Per pair	3	12
Ribbed, Merino Heather Mixtures, a superior article	,,	4	8
Navy Blue Ribbed, Hand-made	,,	3	12
Navy Cotton	,,	3	8

UNDERVESTS.

		Rs.	a,
Fine Gauze vests, for hot weather ...	6 for	12	0
Anglo-Indian Gauze, the lightest and most comfortable Vest made ...	6 for	30	0
Anglo-Indian Gauze, mixture of Silk and Wool, shrinkless and non-irritating ...	each	7	8
Summer Merino Vests	6 for	39	0
Stout Merino Vests for English wear ...	6 for	39	0
Stout Brown Merino Vests, long sleeves	6 for	45	0
Grey Lambswool Vests, very warm ...	6 for	39	0

Out sizes, Rs. 6 per ½ doz extra.

UNDERPANTS.

Gauze Merino Pants, very fine... ...	6 for	33	0
Anglo-Indian Gauze, Mixture of Silk and Wool, non-irritating	...Per pair	10	8
Short Drawers to the Knee, very fine Merino	6 for	33	0
Stout Merino, for English wear	6 for	39	0
Stout Brown Merino Pants	6 for	51	0
Grey Scotch Lambswool, very warm ...	6 for	39	0

Out sizes, Rs. 6 per ½ doz. extra.

CARDIGAN JACKETS

The Cardigan, Black or Brown. These we strongly recommend to Overland Passengers. They are hand-knitted and very warm, each ... ...Rs. 10 8 and 12 0

Warm Mufflers ... ... ,, 2 12 and 3 0

When ordering Socks, size of foot in inches; Undervests or Banians, size of chest in inches.

THORPE & CO., RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY. | HOSIERS, GLOVERS, SHIRT-MAKERS.

FRUIT STANDS.

	Rs.
Blue glass bowl on plated pedestal with open work frame and swan handles, diam. 11 in., height 8 in.	15
A Nut Dish of porcelain in the form of a shell painted with a hazel spray, supported on a partially gilt pedestal, is surmounted by an oxidized squirrel eating a nut	27
A pretty Fruit Stand with cut crystal round dish, 10 in. diam, on partially gilt embossed pedestal, 11 in. high	36
In a round blue glass fruit dish framed in partially gilt open work on the scroll handles are full length figures of cupids flying butterflies, greatest diameter 14 in..	45
In an elegant fruit dish of blue Bohemian glass on a remarkably beautiful partially gilt stand, half length figures of cupids drawing their bows form the handles. It is oval in shape, and the greatest length over all is eighteen inches	65
A plainer Epergne, without any gilding, has a ruby glass bowl framed in pierced open scroll-work, with delicately carved female caryatids on the handles, and side branches from which two ruby glass baskets similarly framed are suspended. Height 20 inches, breadth 16 in. ...	[illegible]0
Palm Epergne, with four branches for candles, from each of which a glass-lined basket is pendant. On the rocky base stands the finely modelled figure of a stag browsing on the lowest palm leaf while those forming the crown of the tree support a cut crystal dish 15 in. diameter... ...	155
A very handsome centrepiece, has a robust oxidized cupid for a pedestal, seated on highly ornate partially gilt base, holding aloft a large blue glass bowl, framed in pierced open scroll work, also partially gilt, and with two miniature cupids perched on the handles	200
A richly decorated centrepiece, oxidized and partially gilt, 2 ft. high and 2 in. wide; with two spirited female figures on the base, and surmounted by a cut crystal dish 16½ in. diameter ...	400
Gilt centrepiece with whistling bird surprise. The base is square with rich gold mouldings and highly finished panel paintings in enamel, à la watteau. Round the centre shaft are three round crystal dishes, one above the other, 14 in., 12 in., and 9 in. diameter, and at the apex is a peach which falls open in halves on a spring being touched, disclosing a tiny bird of brilliant plumage, which warbles most naturally with appropriate movements of its beak, head, and body, until the peach suddenly closes up again with a snap. Height 32 in....	500

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SAINT RAPHAEL WINE.

The Eminent, Delicious and RECONSTITUTING Wine.
Per dozen, Rs. 24, of the Sole Agents.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

("HEALTH") UNDERWEAR.

BRITISH NATURAL UNDYED WOOL
SOCKS, BANIANS, DRAWERS.

The *British Medical Journal*, in directing attention to the above, writes:—

"HEALTH" Made from the Finish and purest Wool
Skilfully modelled on anatomical principles;
Free from clumsy and irritating seams;
and on all Sanitary Grounds should unhesitatingly
be PREFERRED and DEMANDED. "HEALTH"

	per doz.
HEALTH SOCKS, Natural Wool, Cool, Strong and Elastic	Rs. 18 0
HEALTH SOCKS, Natural Wool, Medium Substance, Very Soft...........	,, 18 0
HEALTH SOCKS, Natural Wool, Warm for Cold Climates	,, 20 0

	Six for
HEALTH BANIANS, Half Sleeves, Gauze Natural Wool	Rs. 38 0
over 39 inches Chest............	,, 42 0
HEALTH DRAWERS Double Seats Gauze Natural Wool................	,, 42 0
over 39 inches waist	,, 45 0

SPECIAL V. P. P. DISCOUNT 12½ PER CENT. = 2 ANNAS IN THE RUPEE.

HOAR & CO., { HEALTH HOSIERS, } BOMBAY.

CHAMPAGNE "COCA"

DRY EPERNAY

A SUPERIOR QUALITY CHAMPAGNE, bottled in Epernay, combined with the sustaining properties of Coca Leaves. To Travellers and those engaged in outdoor pursuits, its value cannot be over-estimated, whilst it will be found a delightfully exhilarating nervine tonic, and may be taken alike by the invalid and the strong with equal confidence.

See *Lancet*, *British Medical Journal*, &c., Highly recommend it.

Bottles, 12 in a case	Rs. 50 0 per dozen.
Half Bottles, 12 or 24 in a case..............................	,, 27 8 ,,

AGENTS.
PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

KEMP'S SELECT REMEDIES.

KEMP'S FLUID BLACK ALDER.
(Rhamnus Frangula) Agreeable and Efficient Laxative. Per bottle, Re. 1 and Rs. 2.

KEMP'S PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP.
Its Effects are Immediate and Permanent. Per bottle, Re. 1.

KEMP'S IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.
An Alterative in all Cases of Disordered Blood. Per bottle, Rs. 2-8, Rs. 4-8 and Rs. 8-8.

KEMP'S COPAIBA, BUCHU ET CUBEBA.
For Inflammation of the Urethral Passages. Per bottle, Rs. 2.

KEMP'S RHEUMATIKON.
More Efficacious than any Highly Puffed Preparation. Per bottle, Re. 1.

KEMP'S PILE REMEDY.
A Quick and Painless Cure for Piles and Fistula. Per jar, Re. 1-8.

KEMP'S ARROWROOT AND BAEL.
A New and Efficient Remedy for any Derangement of the Bowels. Per bottle, Rs. 2-8.

KEMP'S DOMESTIC REMEDIES.
For all the Aches and Pains of Life, Prices on Application.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

PIANOS.

GRAND SQUARE
SYMPATHETIC PIANOS
BY R. LIPP & SOHN, STUTTGART.
FURTHER SHIPMENT JUST LANDED EX. S. S. "MANILLA."
RS. 650 CASH.
Packing in tin lined case, Rs. 25 extra;
OR ON EASY PURCHASE SYSTEM.
Particulars on application to
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

EARLY IN FEBRUARY.
THE GAIETY COMPANY.
SOLE PROPRIETRESS......MRS. GEO. NORVILLE
THE
"YEOMEN OF THE GUARD."

Box Plan at SOUNDY'S.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE AND IN THE PRESENCE OF
H. E. the GOVERNOR and LADY REAY,
T. R. H. The DUKE and DUCHESS of CONNAUGHT.
AND UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H. E. the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF and LADY ROBERTS,
The Celebrated Court Comedy of
"DANDY DICK"
will be played
AT THE NOVELTY THEATRE,
ON THE 19th and 20th FEBRUARY,
IN AID OF
LADY ROBERTS' FUND FOR HOMES FOR NURSING SISTERS IN THE HILLS.

Characters by Messrs. F. J. Edwards, A. R. Froom, W. T. Buck, J. H. Twiss, Capt. Hodgkinson, Major Vibart, Miss Van Overbeke, and Mesdames Lloyd, Wilkin, and Hay.

Box Plan now open at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Boxes	Rs. 12 and 18.
Orchestra Stalls	Rs. 4.
Dress Circles	Rs. 4, 3 and 2.

SOUTH INDIA ANNUAL CONFERENCE,
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
THIRTEENTH SESSION.
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.
THE REV. BISHOP J. M. THOBURN, D.D., PRESIDING.

PROGRAMME.
MONDAY, FEB. 4th, 7-30 P.M.
Platform Temperance Meeting.

A SALE
OF
FANCY AND USEFUL ARTICLES
IN AID OF
THE GIRLS' SCHOOLS
OF THE
FREE CHURCH MISSION,
WILL BE HELD IN THE
HALL OF THE NEW WILSON COLLEGE, CHOWPATTY,
ON TUESDAY AND
WEDNESDAY, 5TH AND 6TH FEBRUARY 1889.
Hours of Sale, Each Day, 12 to 2 and 4 to 7 o'clock.

BACK BAY BATH Co., Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Kennedy Sea Face, on TUESDAY, 5th February, 1889, at 5-30 p. m.

ESTATE OF G. B. MEIKLE, DECEASED.

AS it is thought advisable to WIND UP the above Estate with as little delay as possible, intending purchasers are requested to SEND in their OFFERS, on or before the 11th proximo to the Undersigned.

W. SHINN,
Administrator to above Estate.

NOTICE.

DESIGNS and ESTIMATES are invited for Cages in the Victoria Gardens. For information apply to the Superintendent of the Gardens.

The Designs and Estimates should be sent in to the Commissioner's Office not later than 2 p.m., on the 14th instant.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT.
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Office, Bombay, 2nd Feb., 1889.

NOTICE.

AN AUCTION SALE of the CONTRACT for STATIONERY to the Approximate Value of Rs. 50,000, for the use of the Travancore Goverment, for 1065, will be held at the Huzur Cutcherry, Trevandrum, on TUESDAY, the 5th March, 1889, (23rd Masi 1064) at 1 p.m.

2. Intending Contractors or their authorised Agents are invited to attend.

3. For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.
Huzur Cutcherry, Trevandrum, 25th Jan., 1889.

TO BE LET.—A BUNGALOW on the old Dockyard Road, Mazagon, belonging to Byramjee Nusserwanjee Sirwai, Esq., lately occupied by John S. Maidment, Esq Rent Rs. 80. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET.—A BUNGALOW, at Mazagon, vacated by Furdoonjee Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq. Rent Rs. 80. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET.—AN UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW at Cumballa, lately occupied by Prince Samatsingjee. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

- Albums (Photo. and Scrap).
- Bath Tubs (Galvanised Iron).
- Bath Tubs (Travellers', with Cover).
- BENTWOOD FURNITURE.
- Canteen Baskets.
- Carpets.
- CIGARS and CHEROOTS.
- Cigar Cases and Holders.
- CIGARETTES (EGYPTIAN, Th. Vafiadis).
- Cigarettes (Own Manufacture).
- Cigarette Cases and Holders.
- COOKING STOVES, for Wood, Coke, or Coal.
- Counterpanes.
- Curtains (Door and Window).
- D'Oyleys.
- Eau de Stuttgart.
- ENAMELLED IRON WARE.
- Folding Tables (Iron).
- Home Gymnasium.
- Luncheon Baskets.
- PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.
- PIANOS, Lipp's Square and Semi-Grand.
- Piano Insulators.
- Piano Stools.
- Pipes, Meerschaum, Briar, Clay, &c.
- Playing Cards.
- Roasting Jacks and Screens.
- Sheeting.
- Shikar Cloth.
- Smokers' Requisites.
- Snuffs.
- Sponges, Bath and Toilette.
- TABLE LINEN.
- Teas, Neilgherry.
- TOBACCOS.
- Toilette Table Covers.
- Towels.
- Walking Sticks.
- Warming Stoves.
- Washing Sets, Enamelled Iron.
- Wash Stands, Livingstone's Patent.
- Whist Markers.

Particulars and Special Catalogue supplied on application.

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

NOW READY!
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"
DIRECTORY
FOR 1889.

POPULAR EDITION.

Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries, Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares,—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

NOW READY, PRICE ONE RUPEE.

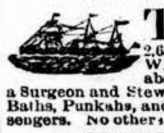
NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BALLOON ASCENT & PARACHUTE DESCENT,
GOVERNMENT HOUSE, PAREL.

By kind permission of H. E. LORD REAY, and at the special request of many Ladies and Gentlemen,

ON SATURDAY NEXT, AT 4 P.M.
ONE MILE DROP (5,000 Feet) THROUGH SPACE
BY
Mr. PERCIVAL SPENCER, Aeronaut of London,
Prior to his departure for Calcutta.
Gates Open at 1 p.m.
Prices of Admission, 8 Annas. Reserved Enclosure. Re. 1 and Rs. 2.
Reserved Seats in the Balloon Ring, Rs. 3.
Tickets may be purchased of Messrs. Soundy & Co., Ld., and Mr. J. B. Karani.
MILITARY BAND.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.



THE Favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY OF CARTHAGE," 2,650 Tons, Captain Wm. M. Greive, WILL SAIL for LIVERPOOL on or about 5th March. This steamer Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins (on Deck) Baths, Punkahs, and every Comfort for First Class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Bombay, 31st January, 1889. Agents.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having Claims against or being indebted to the Estate of the late Rev. R. H. E. SLACKE, who died at Satara, on the 31st January 1889, are requested to communicate with the Undersigned within One Month from this date, after which no Claims will be attended to.

C. H. COLES, Colonel,
9th Bombay Infantry,
President, Committee of Adjustment.

TO CONTRACTORS.

I.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer, Mhow, up to 12 Noon, 26th February, 1889, for the supply of Miscellaneous and other STORES (more or less) to the Mhow Arsenal, from 1st April, 1889, up to the 31st March, 1890. The term "more" includes the Supply of Stores if required up to 25 per cent. in excess of the original tender.

II.—Printed forms of "Lists or Schedules" of the stores (more or less) for the supply of which tenders are invited, and the form of contract deed which, in the event of a tender being accepted, must be signed and sealed by the Contractors, are obtainable at this office daily between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. (Sunday and holidays excepted).

III.—Tenders will only be received on these printed forms, which are procurable on application at this office at the rate of Two Rupees for each set.

IV.—Tenders will be opened at this office at one o'clock p.m. on Tuesday, the 26th February 1889. Parties tendering are invited to attend.

V.—For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

S. G. D. SMITH, Captain, R. A.,
Ordnance Officer.
Mhow, 25th January, 1889.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882, and in the matter of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited, (in Voluntary Liquidation).

IMPORTANT SALE OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY possessing a frontage to Bombay Harbour, and a right to import Timber free of Port Trust Bunder Fees.

MESSRS. CRAWFORD AND COMPANY have received instructions to submit to public competition at the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of February, 1889, at 3 or 4 p.m. exact time—

All that peice of land, with the factories, workshops and buildings erected thereon, at Tank Bunder, in the Island of Bombay, and containing 32,021 square yards. This land is held on a lease from the Government of Bombay from the 1st of May, 1862, for a term of 50 years, with a provision for renewal for a further term of 50 years.

And also the good will of the business of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited, which has been carried on upon the premises for the last fifteen years, together with the Engines, Machinery, Tools and Plant, &c.

The above property will be offered in one lot, at an upset price of Rs. 2,50,000 (two and half a lakhs).

Arrangements will be made for intending purchasers to view the property, buildings, and machinery on application either to Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH, and OWEN, or to the Undersigned, and from whom all further particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained.

MACFARLANE, EDGELOW & HEMMING,
Attorneys for the Liquidators.
Bombay, February 1, 1889.

THE CYCLOSTYLE
(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.
Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office.
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

NOTICES.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th February, 1889, at 6 o'clock p.m.

W. WEBB.
Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, 21st Jan., 1889.

NOTICE.

DEMAND BILLS on all the following Treasuries are available at the Accountant-General's Office. Terms can be ascertained on application there of offers invited:—

Dharwar, Belgaum, Dhulia, Bijapur, Satara, Rajkote, Kaira, Nasik, and Karwar.

STEPHEN JACOB,
Accountant-General.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 10 per cent. for the year ending 31st December, 1888, will be paid to Registered Shareholders on and after WEDNESDAY, the 6th proximo, at the Offices, Albert Building.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.
Bombay, 25th January, 1889.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY Co., Ld.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the Supply of Oils, Tallow, and Cotton Waste at the Hubli, Poona and Bangalore Stores Depots during the year commencing from 1st April, 1889.

Specifications and Forms of Tender for each Depot can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli, on payment of As. 8 each.

Tenders must reach the Office of the Agent and Chief Engineer, Dharwar, not later than 1st March, 1889, and the covers should be headed, "Tenders for Oil, Tallow, and Cotton Waste."

The Agent and Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender. For any further information apply to the Storekeeper, Hubli.

J. G. LINDSAY, Col. R.E.,
Agent and Chief Engineer.
Agent & Chief Engr.'s Office, Dharwar, 17th Jan., 1889.

POSTAL NOTICE.

WITH effect from the 1st April 1889, the SENDER of a VALUE-PAYABLE ARTICLE will be REQUIRED to SIGN a CERTIFICATE to the effect that the article is sent in execution of a *bona fide* order; and in the case of a value-payable unregistered packet, the sender will, in addition to signing the certificate referred to above, be required to prepay the usual money order commission on the amount specified for recovery from the addressee, by affixing postage stamps of the value of the commission to the form filled up by him.

2. In lieu of the Forms at present filled up by the senders of value-payable articles, two revised forms will be substituted from the 1st April 1889—one for use with all value-payable articles other than value-payable unregistered book packets, and the other for use with value-payable unregistered book packets. Each form will contain the certificate to be signed by the sender, and space is provided in the form for use with value-payable unregistered packets for the postage stamps to be affixed in payment of commission.

3. In case a value-payable unregistered packet is refused by the addressee or returned as unclaimed to the sender, no refund of the commission prepaid will be granted.

P. SHERIDAN,
Deputy Director-General of the Post Office of India.
Calcutta, 27th, January 1889.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL CONGRESS.

THE ILLUSTRATED PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESS
WITH
NUMEROUS WOOD ENGRAVINGS
OF
THE CONGRESS LEADERS, SPEAKERS, AND DELEGATES

FROM different parts of India. Price, One Rupee One Anna, post free. Portraits of Mr. A. O. Hume, C.B., Mr. G. Yule, Hon. K. Telang, Hon. Pundit Ajudhia Nath, Hon. Perozeshah Mehta, Mr. W. Digby, C.I.E., Sirdar Dyal Singh, Professor J. Adams, Mr. Eardly Norton, &c., &c. The publication will also contain views of the interior and exterior of the Meeting Hall, scenes in the Camp, &c.

The publication contains the admirable letters written from the *Morning Post* tent pitched near the Congress Hall as well as speeches of the various speakers.

The proceedings will be obtainable in English, Urdu, Hindi, Bengali, and Tamil; but if applicants do not say which edition they require the English one will be sent.

Applications should be addressed, THE MANAGER, *Morning Post*, Allahabad, and on the outside of the cover should be written, "For Congress Proceedings". All orders must be accompanied by a remittance. The price per copy is One Rupee One Anna.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

FOR SALE.—An ELECTRIC LIGHT DYNAMO, in Thorough Good Order, capable of lighting 12 Lamps. Apply to "A. B.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

TO LET.—A Well Situated and Well Furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. For particulars, apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

CEYLON TEA, as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club and Club of Western India, Poona. Sample tins of 4 lbs. obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

RS. 20 REWARD.—Lost 2 Boxes addressed E Sargent, passenger to Bombay, said to have been landed ex s.s. Rome, October 31 last. The above reward will be given for their recovery.—Apply KING, KING & Co.

LOST.—A POCKET BOOK, containing Certificates of Characters on the 2nd instant, whosoever finds the same and returns it to Mrs. M. Davidson, at House No. 48, Carnac Road, Esplanade, will be rewarded for their trouble.

FOR SALE.—4 TIGER CUBS (1 Tiger and 3 Tigresses) aged about One Month. Please apply to F. PREVOST, District Forest Officer, Chickalda, Berar.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—Adjourned MEETINGS of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Offices on Monday, the 4th instant, at 3 and 3-5 p.m., respectively.

COW.—A Handsome Jafferabad Cow in calf for sale. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

ALL now talk about our Kioto Crockery and wonder how we are able to sell Half a Dinner Set of 30 pieces for six persons for only Rs. 16. Secure while you can at SHROFF BROTHERS.

THE "REAY," the "Annie," the Marechal Niel," the "Rose," and the "Bouquet" Paper Shades at the Lamp Warehouse, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—6 English GREY HOUNDS, but born in the country, trained or untrained, age about 14 months. Apply to Mr. REUBEN, 7, Ripon Road, Byculla.

WANTED.—A BUNGALOW, near the Fort, for Three or Four Months, Furnished or Unfurnished, for a lady and gentleman. Address, "B.," care of this paper.

KHULF JUMIL and ALMAS have lately arrived from Bagdad with First-class Horses and Ponies, which can be seen at Oomer Jamal's Stables. To effect immediate sale no reasonable offers will be refused.

COOK'S STEAM LAUNCH RUNS to ELEPHANTA at frequent intervals. It has been specially fitted up for Picnics, and is available for private parties.—Apply to THOS. COOK and SON.

ITALIAN CAKES can be had at PEARSE'S at Re. 1 per lb.—PEARSE, 7 Church Gate Street.

CRESTS and MONOGRAMS, engraved on stone by a special artist, and mounted as Signet Rings, Seals, &c., at a few days notice.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay or Poona.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. With photographs of Kattywar Princes. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage, 4 annas.

12 × 10 PHOTOGRAPHIC KIT FOR SALE. Consists of Meagher's Brass Bound Camera (Russia Leather Bellows and all the latest Improvements), 3 Double Banks and Tripod; Dallmeyer's 15 by 12 Rapid Rectilinear Lens (just imported); Dallmeyer's Group Lens 5D; Drop Shutter; and Solid Leather Case. All in Perfect Order. On view at J. NEUBERG'S, Medows Street, Bombay.

TENNIS! TENNIS!! Ayre's Champion Balls, Rs. 9-8 per doz.; Champion Bat, Rs. 12-8; Sialkote Bats from Rs. 3.—WRIGHT and Co., Mint Road, Fort.

LATEST DESIGN in Briggs' Paper Pattern Crewel, Filloselle, and Knitting Silk, Macrame, Twine Knitting, Cotton and Fingering Wool, Prices beyond competition.—D. B. MODY, 29, Apollo Street.

REAL SCOTCH MAUDS, RUGS and WRAPPERS, in Neat and Bold Checks, Tartans, Fawn and other Colors, Rug Straps, &c., a large selection at Moderate Prices. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

THOMAS NICOL, Agent for Domestic Servants, and also Repairer of Pianoforte, Organ, Harmonium and other Musical Instruments.—No. 6 Deanane, near the old Secretariat.

FOR SALE, a consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

JOHN MAHOMED! JOHN MAHOMED!! JOHN MAHOMED!!! TAILOR, &c., TAILOR, &c., TAILOR, &c.—THE letters on our file from customers during the past four years are commendable to our Cutter and are a guarantee of a perfect fit. OUR PRICES ARE MODERATE.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE is one of the four British Life Offices which according to the latest returns have issued OVER ONE MILLION NEW POLICIES during the Past year. Reduced Rates for India.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

CHRISTIE H. BUTLER, Dental Surgeon. Above Bourne and Shepherd's Photographic Studio.

PASSAGES BOOKED to the CONTINENT and ENGLAND, 1st class, from Rs. 250 to 400. NO COMMISSION CHARGED. Information freely given. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

THE MANAGER VICTORIA NATURAL HISTORY INSTITUTE, OPPOSITE BYCULLA POST OFFICE, receives SKINS and HEADS of all descriptions of ANIMALS, either for curing or mounting.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

ENGLISH HOTEL, Fort, Bombay, is most Centrally Situated, being close to the Bunders and Public Offices. Large, Airy Rooms, and an Excellent Table, Terms Moderate.

MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL.—The increased preference shown to this place has compelled the proprietors to extend the accommodation which is being built consisting of large, airy bedrooms.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now open. It is the most comfortable, central, and accommodative Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright and Airy. Terms moderate.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

POLO BITTERS.—The latest Fashionable BITTERS, Aromatic and Stimulating. Bombay Agents.—PHIPSON and Co.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO-PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to "IMPORTER," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.

These HOTELS are spendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Igutpuri.

OAKFIELD SCHOOL, HORNSEY, LONDON, N. High Class School for sons of Gentlemen. Boys prepared for the public School, Medical and legal preliminary examinations and mercantile pursuits. Beautiful situation with extensive ground. Cubicles for older boys. Domestic arrangements, liberal and judicious. Excellent accommodation for boys from India and the Colonies, who are under the special care of the Principal during the holidays. References to parents of former pupils. Prospectus and all information from the Principal, N. LEASK, M.A.

THACKER AND CO., LD.
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER.
BOOKS. BOOKS. BOOKS.

THE largest and most complete collection of Books on all subjects in Western India, arranged in one of the largest, coolest, and handsomest shops in India.

New Books by every mail, orders for Books not in stock sent to England by every mail.

Libraries, Book Clubs, Schools, Educational Institutions and the Medical and Legal Professions supplied on exceptional terms.

Subscriptions taken for English Newspapers and Periodicals.

STATIONERY
of all descriptions
Engraving, Die-sinking, Colour-stamping, Copperplate-printing done on the premises.

SURVEYING and MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS,
Agents for ELLIOTT BROS. and W. F. STANLEY.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.
by WINSOR AND NEWTON.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

TELESCOPES AND BINOCULARS.
Agents for J. H. STEWARD,
Optician to the National Rifle Association.

CHUBB'S AND OTHER DESPATCH BOXES.

'XMAS CARDS! 'XMAS!
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
FRAMES, SCREENS, CASES, &c.,
in great variety.
MORDAN'S GOLD AND SILVER PENCIL CASES,
IVORY TOILET SETS
Suitable for Presentation.
STATIONERS' SUNDRIES OF ALL KINDS.
PHOTOGRAPHS OF INDIAN SCENERY,
PICTURES,
Engravings, Chromos, Coloured Sporting Prints, &c., &c.
LEATHER GOODS, COMPENDIUMS OF GAMES,
PLAYING CARDS, TENNIS BATS, AIR GUNS.

THACKER AND COMPANY. LD.
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

IRON FRAME PIANOFORTES.

NEWEST AND HANDSOMEST DESIGNS.
BRILLIANT IN TONE.
LIGHT AND ELASTIC TOUCH.
SOLID IN CONSTRUCTION.
EXCELLENT FINISH.
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
INSPECTION AND COMPARISON INVITED.
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

LADIES DEPARTMENT.
SILK BLOUSES.

A VERY large and choice assortment of Special Novelties in RICH PONGEE SURAH and SILK GAUZE BLOUSES, plain or with Smocked Necks and Sleeves in a Variety of Artistic Shades very Stylish, Cool and Elegant. Inspection specially invited.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS.
STUDIO OPEN FOR PORTRAITURE
From 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.
VIEWS OF INDIA AND NATIVE CHARACTERS,
A large number to select from. Catalogues free by post on application.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
AND AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &C.,
OF BOMBAY AND POONA.

SEND their WATCHES, at their risk, for their net value by V. P. Post all over India and Burma, and to ensure every satisfaction to the purchaser they offer the option of exchanging the Watch if not approved of, provided it is returned within two days of its receipt. The Watches specially recommended by Mr. MARCKS personally from their enormous stock are the following:—

Each Watch is supplied in a Case with Spare Glass and Main spring:—

	Rs.
The Popular Watch, good value goes well, Keyless Crystal face	15
The Keyless Lever medium size Watch do. do.	22
The Celebrated "Campaign Watch," sound Lever, Crystal-faced, as used by hundreds of Officers	35
The Keyless Lever Crystal-faced Watch, excellent in performance	50
The same works in Hunting case	60
The finest, strongest Keyless Lever Railway Watch, 2-inch diameter, in substantial Silver case	85
The Half Chronometer Silver Crystal-faced Watch, warranted maximum variation 1 minute per month	140
The Gold Half Chronometer, a durable Watch with Crystal front	250
The same as foregoing, in Hunting case	280
The highest class of Chronometer Keyless Watch, in very heavy Gold Crystal case, maximum variation ½ minute per month	375
The same as foregoing, in very heavy Hunting Gold case	420

MARCKS & COMPANY. LD
BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road. POONA, 1 East Street.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying forty-nine Military Messes and fourteen Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN, Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS, Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO, Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
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The "Golden Eagle" Brand, Pattison, Elder & Co's.	23 8	
The "Lochgorm" Highland Whisky, Ross & Cameron's	25 0	
The "Gordon" Highland Whisky, in square bottle, Pattison, Elder & Co.'s	26	
CLARETS.		
Medoc	14 0	8
St. Julien	16 0	9
Larose	22 0	12

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LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE, STREET, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS	are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS	are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
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DIVIDENDS, &c., on	Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
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For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.

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CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

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CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

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SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

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CREAM SCOTCH WHISKY
£10,000 GIVEN AWAY TO BUYERS OF A BOTTLE.
Shipped by Alex. Ferguson and Co., Glasgow.
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Twice the Power of a Leclanché!
If cut in two Each Piece will ring a Bell!!
Cells supplied to the General Post Office, London, in 1886, are still in use.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

First Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Opening of New Elphinstone College, 5 p.m.
Band, Royal Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 2nd:—Busheer (s), from Marmagao, and Lawada (s), Calcutta. Yesterday:—Bormida (s), from Hongkong; Henzada (s), London; and Algoma (s), Cardiff.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessel sailed on the 2nd:—Wave (s), for Belfast. Yesterday:—Fremona (s), for Marseilles, and Moscow (s), Trieste, &c.

Prince's Dock.—The s.s. Sutlej and Labourdonnais entered and the s.s. Newcomen left the dock on Saturday.

Victoria Dock.—The s.s. Lombardy left the dock on Saturday.

Elphinstone College.—We are asked to state that the hour for the ceremony of formally opening the new Elphinstone College has been fixed at 5 p.m., by which time it is hoped that visitors will kindly be in their seats. The College will be open to visitors between the hours of 4 and 5.

Gamblers.—Cassum Mahomed and eleven others were charged on Saturday by Inspector Holdway before Mr. P. Ryan, Cassum with keeping a common gaming house at Lohar Chawl Street in Lohar Mahim and he, with the rest of the accused, being found gaming therein with cards and money on Friday night last. The whole of the accused on admitting the truth of the complaint were convicted. Cassum was fined Rs. 10 and the others Rs. 5 each.

Death of a Prisoner.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday at H. M.'s Common Jail, Oomercarry, touching the death of Nuthoo Nowrungray, aged 32 years. Deceased had been sent to prison on 26th October last under sentence of rigorous imprisonment for 6 months, but was admitted to hospital about two months ago suffering from dysentry. He never got better and died at 5-45 p.m. on Saturday. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by dysentery.

A Dishonest Servant.—At the Police Court on Saturday Inspector Briscoe charged Chinappa before Mr. Cooper with stealing several pieces of cloth. The accused was a servant in the house of a Parsi and used to be entrusted with the keys of a cupboard. During the absence of the Parsi the prisoner opened the cupboard and stole the cloth. He was arrested disposing of the cloth, and pleading guilty was sentenced to one month's hard labour.

A Thief meets with an Accident.—On Friday night last whilst P. C. No. 379 was going his rounds at Carnac Bunder, he saw a man named Shaik Ally Shaik Dawood abstracting some papers from a bag which he had cut open. When the policeman made towards him the thief ran off towards the wharf, jumped into a boat, and from the boat into the sea. He was then arrested, when it was discovered that he had sustained a fracture of one of the bones of his foot, and was removed to the Gocuidas Tejpal Hospital, where he is at present lying under treatment.

A Child Robbed of its Ornaments.—Bhimrao Atmaram, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Nanabhoy B. Jejeebhoy and Co., residing at Breach Candy Road, reported to the Police on Friday, that some person had stolen two gold bangles, valued at Rs. 87, from his daughter Gunga, a child about a year and a half old, and replaced them with two brass bangles. Upon enquiries instituted by the Police one of the gold bangles was found pledged with a Marwaree at Dhobie Tullow by a man named Arjoon Gopall, who is the brother-in-law of the complainant and who has since absconded.

Music at the Bombay Yacht Club.—The band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club commencing at 5-45 p.m. to-day:—

March	Endymion	Devery
Grand Selection	Of English Airs	Kappy.
Air de Ballet	Les Etoiles	Eaton.
Valse	La Berceuse	Waldteufel.
Gavotte	Heimlishe Liebe	Resch.
Galop	La Fanfare	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Ladies' Concert at the Carlton Club.—The ladies' concert given at the Carlton Club on Friday evening was, as is usual with all entertainments in connection with this club, a decided success. It was well attended, and though no programme had been arranged for the evening there were performers in plenty. No ladies took part in the proceedings probably reserving their energies for the dance which followed the concert. Among those who sang during the evening were Messrs. B. Thelenberg, Anderson-Clarke, Beckerleg, Bromby, and Rushton. The performers were warmly received and several *encores* were demanded. Shortly after eleven o'clock dancing commenced and was maintained with spirit till two o'clock. Mr. Pearson, the honorary secretary, deserves the thanks of those who attended for enabling them to pass such a pleasant evening.

Volunteer Club Smoking Concert.—After along interval of several months the Volunteer Club once more organized a smoking concert, which, judging from the attendance, the appreciation shown during the evening was as popular as any of its predecessors. The apparent apathy displayed towards the club by large numbers of volunteers received a sharp rebuke during the evening by Major Fraser Hore, who during an interval in the evening, made a short speech in which he urged the volunteer, to give more support to an association such as the club, which had been especially orgainsed to afford them oppurtunities of premoting social intercourse, athletics, and amusements among them. He promised, on behalf of himself and the officers, to do all that lay in their power towards these objects and trusted that on their part the men would show their appreciation by using the club more and supporting the entertainments, etc., got up by the Committee. Major Hore was applauded at the conclusion of his remarks, and the concert continued all the merrier after it. Many well known amateurs of local celebrity were included in the programme for songs and recitations, such as Messrs. Griffin. Thelenberg, Nixon, Craig, Stephenson, and Anderson-Clarke, each of whose contributions received the applause they merited. Messrs. Craig and Murray would do well to revive these entertainments, considering that they are so popular.

The Goanese Cemetery at Dharavi.—Mr. M. R. Gomes, the custodian of this cemetery, writes in answer to the recent criticisms of a correspondent in our columns:—"Those who had seen what the cemetery was and what it is now will agree with me that the improvements lately carried out have greatly changed the aspect of the burial-ground. The statements that no repairs have been made for a considerable time and no proper arrangements exist for taking care of the cemetery are absolutely incorrect. Some five years ago I took charge of the place, and since then I have removed the mango, bhandki, tamarind, cocoanut, and toddy trees. The place is cleared of bushes and other vegetation. Footpaths have been made and lined with flowers and plants. The chapel has undergone thorough repairs. It has been painted and provided with stained glass windows and a stone pavement. Any one who has seen it will admit that the Dharavi chapel can stand comparison with any cemetery chapel in Bombay. I will challenge your correspondent to point out if any other cemetery garden does produce in such abundance and can boast of a larger number and variety of plants. The other cemeteries have been enclosed by a wall built by the Municipality, but the Dharavi cemetery was partly enclosed by an old wall, and a portion was built by the municipality, leaving the northern portion without any enclosure. The municipality repairs the road leading to the Sewri cemetery, supplies sand and gravel for the footpaths, and pay for two sepoys who are stationed there to look after it. The Dharavi cemetery does not receive these favours, but, on the contrary, has to repair twice a year the portion of the road between the causeway and the gate of the cemetery, notwithstanding that the municipality has a depot of road metal within that portion, over which heavy municipal carts pass and repass, digging out holes and necessitating heavier and frequent repairs. The churches have to pay for all these things from the income of the grave fees. 'Leandro' is indignant that the Padroado churches should appropriate the receipts from the graves. Will he be shocked if he is told that the Propagandist churches do the same, while the municipality defray the expenses in their cases. It was a great mistake in accepting the place at Dharavi for a cemetery. It was a swamp made of mud and loose soft earth, and in the rainy season one can hardly pass without burying himself ankle deep in the mud. The great distance and the very nature of the ground have been serious, if not insuperable obstacles, to obtaining satisfactory results from the improvements which have been and are being effected in the cemetery."

The Bombay Educational Union.—The third annual general meeting of the Bombay Educational Union was held on Wednesday in the Robert Money Institution, under the presidency of the Rev. Father Mayr, Principal, St. Xavier's College. From the report of the last year, which was read by the secretary, it appears that the membership of the Union includes eighteen principal European, English-teaching, Anglo-Vernacular schools. During the last year the Union had before it several important educational questions which were considered with great care. Among them was a letter addressed by the Hon. Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas to "Heads of Schools sending up candidates for the Matriculation in the University of Bombay." In this letter the honourable gentleman invited the attention of the head masters of the High School to the letters addressed by him to the University, as well as to graduates' and undergraduates' associations. His object in addressing these letters was "to discover the truth—why so many candidates failed every year in the different University examinations." With this object in view, he requested the head masters of High Schools to inform him whether, in their opinion, a committee of experts to inquire into the matter was desirable, and whether they could supply him with any information which might help the committee proposed to be appointed in arriving at the truth. After a careful consideration of the letter, it was thought advisable to take no action in the matter. The Union also considered the question of the Matriculation Examination, with special reference to the new rule made by the University, which permits a candidate for that examination to present himself on the production of a certificate from his guardian or private tutor. From the statistics of several years (1880-1887) it appears that the percentage of candidates who had passed with private forms was very low when compared with that of candidates who had passed with school forms, the percentage in the case of the latter being 31, whereas the percentage in the case of the former was only 9. The Union, therefore, hopes that the University will be able to consider, in the light of the experience gained during the last few years, the desirability of returning to the former rule. The subject of the University School Final Examination was also discussed, in reg rd to which it was agreed to inform the University that it was advisable to hold that examination immeditely after the Matriculation Examination. The Union also invited the attention of the University to the very great inconvenience generally experienced by candidates for the Matriculation owing to the arrangements for their accommodation being defective, and it is a matter of satisfaction to note that the arrangements made at the last Matriculation were such as to give little or no cause for complaint. The Union considered in October last a letter from Dr. Mackichan, intimating his resignation of the office of the President of the Union, as he thought that it was not convenient that he should hold that office along with the Vice-Chancellorship of the University, to which he has been lately appointed. After the consideration of the letter, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—That the Union in accepting with great regret Dr. Mackichan's resignation as their president, wish to record their sense of the marked ability with which he has discharged his duties as president, and of the zeal and industry which he has displayed in promoting the interests of the Union in the establishment of which he had taken a leading part." The report being adopted, and the Rev. Father Mayr, and Mr. Framjee Bomanjee Master being elected president and honorary secretary respectively for the current year, the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA ATHLETIC SPORTS.

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The entries for these sports to be held on the 22nd and 23rd instant are filling fairly well, but to make the meeting a real success it is hoped that a good many more may be received. We notice that the *Quarter-Mile Race* is not filling nearly as well as might be expected. In this race a most valuable Challenge Trophy is to be held by the winner. For both this race and the 100 *Yards Flat Race* we hope to see many more entries speedily coming in. No time should now be lost by competitors in training for the various events, as already several sportsmen may be seen practising from seven till eight o'clock in the morning on the *maidan* adjoining the Gymkhana. The various distances have been marked out, and the appliances for the high and wide jumps, putting the shot, throwing the hammer, &c., can be had at the Gymkhana. Sportsmen coming any morning are sure to find companions in their labours.

The following are the entries up to date for the Athletic sports to be held on the 22nd and 23rd insts.:—

Events open to members of the Bombay Gymkhana only.

150 YARDS FLAT RACE—(Handicap).

M F Reid
H R Cobbold
H M Steuart
A E Barton
H J Clark
K S Dunsterville
P G Messent
F A Hill

HALF-MILE STEEP LECHASE—(Handicap).

H R Cobbold.

Events open to members and honorary members of the Bombay Gymkhana.

100 YARDS FLAT RACE—Gymkhana Challenge Cup.

A E Barton
K S Dunsterville

QUARTER-MILE FLAT RACE—Merchants' Challenge Cup.

H R Cobbold
H M Steuart R Whitley

120 YARDS HURDLE RACE—Gymkhana Challenge Cup.

M F Reid
C E Nixon
A E Barton
J S Lambert
K S Dunsterville
A Newnham
A Peterkin
R Whitley
F H Harrison

STEEPLECHASE ABOUT HALF MILE—Civilians' Challenge Cup.

H R Cobbold
F J Clark
A Newnham
R Whitley

ONE-MILE FLAT RACE—Lawyers' Challenge Cup.

R P W Strong
W Munro
A Newnham
R Whitley

THROWING THE CRICKET BALL.

M F Reid
W Murray
R P W Strong
F J Clark
A Newnham

HIGH JUMP.

A E Barton
A Newnham

THROWING THE HAMMER.

W Murray
M F Reid
A Peterkin

120 YARDS VETERANS' FLAT RACE—(Handicap).

E L Barton
C E Nixon
W S Young
A J Brooks
J S Lambert
H J Clark
Col. La Touche
K S Dunsterville
F A Hill
G H Byrne

WIDE JUMP.

H M Steuart
A E Barton
F A Bland
H J Clark
K S Dunsterville
F J Clark
H R Cobbold
F H Harrison

PUTTING THE SHOT.

W Murray
K S Dunsterville
A Peterkin

Events open to Members of all sporting clubs in the Bombay Presidency. (Entrance Fee Rs. 1.)

QUARTER-MILE FLAT RACE.

R Whitley

100 YARDS FLAT RACE.

R Whitley.

Entries to be sent to the Honorary Secretary, Athletic Sports Committee, Bombay Gymkhana.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

G. I. P. R. GYMKHANA SPORTS.

◆

The annual sports of the above Gymkhana was held on Saturday afternoon on the grounds of the Gymkhana at Parel. The place presented a similar lively appearance as on the day previous, when sports for the children of the employes of the same railway company were held, but the attendance was much larger. The whole affair was a decided success, and much credit is due to the several gentlemen who took part in getting up the games with the kind support rendered them by Mr. R. L. Trevethick, the acting Locomotive Superintendent of the Railway Company. The band of the G. I. P. R. Volunteers was also on the grounds, which greatly added to the enjoyment, by playing suitable and lively airs at intervals during the afternoon. The programme for the occasion consisted of twenty-two events, which were carried out in rotation to and the satisfaction of all present and to the parties who contested the several events, Mr. A. C. Scott acted as honorary secretary, Mr. McDonald as starter, Messrs. B. Johnson and W. H. Daw as handicappers, and Messrs. T. T. Brownnutt and W. Fry as referees. The quarter-mile flat handicap, the three-quarter mile walking handicap, and the Siamese twin races were well contested races and the obstacle, the sack (masked), the bandsmen's (each man playing his instrument), and the chatty races, were greatly enjoyed by the spectators, creating as they did considerable mirth and amusement.

The following are the results of the events:—

First Race.—Hurdle Race distance 100 yards, 6 flights.

		Prize. Rs.	a.
1	Nelson	4	0
2	Lillywhite	3	0
3	Munroe	2	0

Second Event.—High jump.

1	Mitchel, 4 feet 8 inches	1	8
2	Nelson do. do.	1	8

Third Event.—Pole jump.

1	Munroe, 5 feet 6 inches	2	0
2	Sawyers and Hart, 5ft. 4in. (each)	0	8

Fourth Event.—Throwing the hammer.

1	Blaney, 66 feet 6 inches	2	0
2	Nash, 56 feet 5 inches	1	0

Fifth Event.—Putting the shot.

1	Nash, 30 feet 4 inches	2	0
2	Munroe, 20 feet 4 inches	1	0

Sixth Race.—Flat handicap, distance 100 yards.

1	Nelson (Time—12 secs.)	4	0
2	Bell	2	0
3	Hawkins	1	0

Seventh Race.—Flat handicap for boys over 8 years and under 14 years, distance 100 yards.

1	Johnson, (Time 14—secs.)	2	0
2	Blaney	1	0
3	Gaylee	0	8

Eighth Race.—Flat handicap for coys under 8 years, distance 50 yards.

1	Scot (Time—11 secs.)	2	0
2	Malone	1	0
3	Macdonald	0	8

Ninth Race.—Skipping handicap for girls over 8 years and under 14 years, distance 75 yards.

1	Miss Johnsons	2	0
2	Miss Twiss	1	0
3	Miss Duggan	0	8

Tenth Race.—Quarter-mile flat handicap.

1	Nash (Time—1 min. 2 secs.)	6	0
2	Blaney	3	0
3	Hawkins	2	0

Eleventh Race.—Obstacle handicap.

1	Nelson	2	0
2	Hodges	1	0
3	Gibbons	0	8

Twelth Race.—Skipping handicap for girls under 8 years' distance 50 yards.

1	Miss Twiss	2	0
2	Miss Duggan	1	0
3	Miss Johnson	0	8

Thirteenth Race.—Siamese twin race distance 50 yards.

1	Nelson and Bell	3	0
2	Twiss and Lillywhite	2	0

Fourteenth Race.—Sack race for boys (masked), distance 75 yards.

1	Hodges	2	0
2	Hawkins	1	0
3	Irving	0	8

Fifteenth Race.—Skipping handicap for girls any age under 14 years, distance 75 yards.

1	Miss Johnson	2	0
2	Miss Twiss	1	0
3	Miss Lyons	0	8

Sixteenth Race.—Three-quarter mile walking handicap.

1	Twiss (Time—6 min. 17 secs.)	6	0
2	Bell	3	0
3	Irving	2	0

Seventeenth Race—Siamese twin race, distance 75 yards.

1	Nash and Blaney	3	0
2	Smith and Williams	2	0

Eighteenth Race.—Obstacle race.

1	Nelson	5	0
2	Hawkins	3	0
3	Hart	2	0

Nineteenth Race.—Bandsmen's race, distance once round the course, each man playing his instrument.

1	Amor	4	0
2	DeMello	2	0
3	Mendosa	1	0

Twentieth Race.—Chatty race, distance 75 yards.

1	Nelson	3	0
2	Lillywhite	2	0
3	Nash	1	0

Twenty-frist Race.—This was an obstacle race, in which a number of natives contested, and the sports concluded by climbing the greasy pole, after which the whole company adjourned to the dancing ring, where dancing was kept up with much spirit till midnight, when the whole proceedings came to a close by the band playing "God save the Queen."

HIGH COURT.—February 2.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott.)

THE BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY.

This was an application by Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Company, the agents of the company, now in liquidation, to be allowed a preferential claim to that of other creditors in respect of sums of money disbursed by them for the purposes of the company. The Honourable Mr. Latham, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow, and Hemming, appeared for the liquidators of two company; Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, appeared for two unsecured creditors, Messrs. Nowrojee Cursetjee and Company and Mr. Jamsetjee Hormusjee; Mr. Inverarity, instructed by the same solicitors, appeared for Hajee Mahomed Hajee Ali, another unsecured creditor; and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Company, the agents of the company. The latter claimed a lien on all the property and assets of the company in respect of Rs. 1,20,000, borrowed by them on their own guarantee, which they had disbursed from time to time in carrying on its business. The claim of Messrs. Nowrojee Cursetjee and Company and Mr. Jamsetjee Hormusjee amounted to Rs. 1,35,000 and that of Hajee Mahomed to Rs. 4,000. These latter creditors opposed the application of the agents to be allowed a preferential claim. Mr. Latham, on behalf of the liquidators, said their position was a very delicate one. Mr. Ryrie, one of the liquidators, was an assistant in the firm of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Company, when the company went into liquidation, but had since then become a partner in the firm. Before the October vacation, the liquidators had given an undertaking to bring before the Court every matter in which the interests of the company clashed with those of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Company. The latter were able to look after the interests of the company; and he, with the permission of the Court, begged to retire in order to save costs. The counsel for the other creditors complained of not having been given an inspection of the books and papers; and after some further discussion, the matter was adjourned until after an inspection had been given.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spot where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co. Limited, 33, Farringdon-Road, London, England.

THANA STUDENTS' MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

◆

Some of the Thana High School students, who have been unfortunate enough to fail at the last Matriculation Examination have sent a petition to the Registrar of the University of Bombay petitioning for another special examination in the following terms:—

We, the undersigned students from Thana, most respectfully solicit your attention to the following few lines:—Many of us have already studied for the Matriculation examination for more than a year, and as we have been so unfortunate as to fail in the last examination, we cannot, by a recent resolution of Government, qualify ourselves for the higher grades of public service, unless we pass the University School Final examination. Many of the subjects prescribed for this examination are altogether new to us, and we are not sure that we shall be able to master them in the course of a year. The circumstances, moreover, of many of us are too poor to allow us to prosecute our studies in the school. Under these circumstances we make bold humbly to request you to move the University to hold a special Matriculation examination before September next, the limit fixed by the Government of Bombay. We understand that whenever the usual course of examinations was departed from on account of sudden changes in the curriculum of studies, indulgence almost similar to that we asked for was shown to college students by the University, to enable such students to pass as might have devoted a good deal of their time to the subjects prescribed for the examination abolished, and to whom the study of altogether new subjects would have been a burden. We therefore trust that the University will take the same interest in us and into its kind consideration our pitiable case and cause a special Matriculation examination to be held as prayed for above. We are aware that the University will have to incur an additional expenditure on this account; but we humbly beg leave to say that a slight increase in the examination fee will secure an income to the University that will cover all expenses in connection with the examination, and we are confident that students in our circumstances, for whom the University will cause a special examination to be held, will not grudge to pay the slightly increased fees which the University may deem it proper to levy to meet the additional expenses. We feel that in sending this application, we are simply echoing the sentiments of hundreds, we had almost said thousands, of our fellow-students, and trust that the great hardship, involved on students like us who have already worked hard in studying for Matriculation will be duly considered and our prayer granted, for which we shall, as in duty bound, ever pray. We beg to remain, sir, your most obedient servants,

Mahadev Ganesh Dongre, Krishnaji Balvant Pradhan, Gangadhar Vishnu Choubal, Kharkar Shankar Narayan, Kharkar Keshava Kashinath, Narayan Pandurang Gupte, Laxman Atmaram Kharkar, Sitaram Sadashiv Vaishampayan, Vaidya Ramachandra Yeshavant.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

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The annual meeting of the Bombay Young Men's Christian Association was held in the rooms of the Association on Friday evening under the presidency of Mr. Henry Conder.

After a hymn had been sung and prayer offered by Mr. A. R. King, the chairman announced that refreshments would be served, after which had been partaken of Revd. H. C. Squires was called upon to move the adoption of the report published in our issue of Saturday. In doing this Mr. Squires gave an excellent address, full of practical advice to the members of the Association. He particularly noticed the opportunities which the young men of this city have in helping forward mission work among the natives. He said the work of the Association should not be confined to its members and associates alone, but that its influence for good should be radiated to those by whom it is surrounded, and particularly to the natives. Young men, he said, had what he and others who were more advanced in years had not—hope and energy. He then referred to the achievements of certain eminent men whose names have been handed down to us in history. Alexander the Great, Isaac Newton, Captain Cook, Napoleon, Melancthon, Luther, and, most eminent of all, our Lord Jesus Christ. All these had made themselves famous while in the prime of life, in the majority of cases before they had attained the age of 25 years, and in some before 33.

Mr. Stephen Jacob, in seconding the motion for the adoption of the report, alluded to the usefulness of the Monday evening prayer meetings, which, he added, had been very helpful to himself, as, no doubt, they had also been to others who are in the habit of attending them. He said that when he was in Calcutta he, in conjunction with other friends, had endeavoured to resuscitate the Y. M. C. A. there, which had well night died out. He had heard of the success of the Bombay Y. M. C. A., and with a view to organizing the Calcutta Y. M. C. A. on the same lines as the Bombay Y. M. C. A., he had obtained particulars of the latter's organization, but he was not aware what had been done in the matter at Calcutta since he left that place. He added that if he should return to Calcutta, the experience he had gained during his connection with the Bombay Y. M. C. A would, no doubt, enable him to help on the Calcutta Y. M. C. A. He next alluded to the financial portion of the report which, he said, was naturally of interest to him, and he congratulated the Association on the satisfactory state in which the report represented its finances to be.

The chairman thanked Mr. Squires most heartily for the very excellent discourse he had delivered; also Mr. Jacob for the kind words of encouragement he had spoken. The Revd. Dr. Thoburn, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in India, was then introduced by the chairman.

He said that in America Young Men's Christian Associations were recognized as a great power for good, and that in that country villages with a population of only 2,000 had three churches and a Young Men's Christian Association working in harmony with the different churches. He with Mr. Squires strongly advecated the extension of the work of the Y. M. C. A. to the natives, and he spoke of the great success with which native work had been carried on at Lucknow by the Methodist Church.

Mr. James Morris, C.E., and Revd J. F. Row, Secretary, Anglo-Indan Evangeization Society, then briefly addressed the meeting, Mr. Morris congratulatin the Bombay Y. M. C. A in having again elected Mr. Henry Conder as their president for the year 1889.

A hymn having been sung, the meeting was closed by the Revd. H. C. Squires pronouncing the benediction.

THE ALEXANDRA INSTITUTION FANCY FAIR.

◆

It will be in the recollection of many readers that the first Fancy Bazaar in connection with the above institution was opened by H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh in 1870 at the Framjee Cawasjee Institute, and realized some Rs. 30,000 through the influence of the late Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee. The fancy fair in connection with the Alexandra School, which H. R. H. the Duchess of Connaught is to open on the 21st February, instant, and which is under the patronage of H. E. Lady Reay, will be held for three days. Some of the following ladies have already consented to hold stalls and some to help at the Bazaar:—Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Jardine, Mr. Scaramanga, Mrs. Grattan Geary, Mrs. Uloth, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Macdonald, Miss Raymond West, the Misses Starling, Mrs. C. M. Cursetjee, Mrs. Vundravandas Purshotumdass, Mrs. D. F. Cama, Mrs. Jehangir Maneckjee, Mrs. Fakeerjee Patel, Mrs. Rustom K. R. Kama, the Misses K. R. Cama, and the Misses D. H. Wadia.

The late Captain R. C. Dixon had undertaken to attend to the management of the concert, but owing to his untimely death, Mr. Nixon, the conductor of the Philharmonic Society has consented to arrange the concert programme. The following ladies have promised to take an active part in the concert, Lady Morland, Mrs. John Jardine, Mrs. Preston, Mrs Adams, Mrs. Walker, and Mrs. Squires. The concert will be held on the upper floor, where admission will be on payment, and where refreshments will also be provided. It is proposed to arrange the concert room in the Cafe-Chantant style. The lady singers consider the upper floor room as eminently suited for a concert room, and much prefer to sing therein than in the large compound attached to the Alexandra School, wherein it is proposed to place some of the stalls and to accommodate the band. The general arrangements for putting up tents and stalls and for lighting are exclusively in the hands of Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban, who is well known for his ability and taste with regard to such matters.

"ROUGH ON CORNS."
Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions. At chemists and druggists.

"ROUGH ON ITCH."
"Rough on Itch" cures skin humors eruptions, ringworm, tether, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains, itch, ivy poison, barber's itch.

DEAD OR ALIVE?

◆

Balkrishna Narayen Gokale writes as follows from Dharwar:—

Sir,—I beg to inform you that I am the unfortunate maternal uncle of one Ganesh Balkrishna Phatak, who has been missing for the last year and a quarter. It was suspected that he threw himself in the sea at Walkeshwar in the month of November 1887 to avoid the disgrace and the sham of successive failure in the first B.A. examination, for which he appeared for the third time in the year 1887. The suspicion was created and received some strength by the fact of a body having been washed ashore in the sea at Walkeshwar immediately after the mysterious disappearance of my unfortunate nephew, the said Phatak, on the last day of the first B.A. examination. The disappearance of the boy and the washing ashore of a body were so simultaneous that it is not at all surprising that the first heartrending impression on the frantic and distracted minds of his loving father and friends was that it should be the body of no other than their dearly loved Ganesh. Love blinds reason, clouds judgment, and imagines accidents and mishaps, even though improbable and unlikely; so it was with the near and dear relatives of this missing youth, who were wild at the mysterious disappearance of this dearly loved boy. Every story and every theory about the fate of this unhappy young man was readily and easily believed in by the distracted minds and sorrow-sticken hearts. The ill starred parents and relatives of this missing Ganesh, as well as myself, his maternal uncld, would have given up all hope of their dear boy ever being restored to their arms were it not for the praiseworthy exertions of the boy's friends, who found by searching examinations and sifting enquiry that the body discovered could not possibly be the body of their missing friend, as the discovered body had many things which their missing friend had not, and the body had not some things which the missing friend had, such, for instance, as the shirt of the fashion which the body had, the hair on the body, the earring, and the like. To weaken the belief and suspicion in the body having been that of the missing boy's, there appeared in the up-country papers at Lahore, Allahabad, and Lucknow mention of a boy of his name and circumstances having thrown himself in the river at Lahore. It is a material impossibility that the same boy could drawn himself at two places, Bombay, and Lahore, separated from each other by hundreds of miles. We, the relatives of this missing youth, cling to the consoling and comforting hope that the boy is still alive, and has been living somewhere in seclusion remote from his sorrowful home. I loved him and do still love him as if he were my child, as he lived with me, obeying me and loving me like my own son, till he passed the Matriculation examination. The boy having had the taste and love for newspaper reading, a thought struck me of making all the leading newspapers the medium of conveying to him how restlessly, anxiously, and miserably have his sorrow-stricken, loving old parents and his youthful bereaved wife and myself, his maternal uncle, been passing their days and nights; that life to them has become a burden, and they have been pining for learning from him or anybody else, if not his whereabouts, at least that he is alive; and that if he should persist in maintaining cruel silence, and should be unmoved and untouched by this appeal in the name of love, duty, and pity for the loving and frantic sufferers to relieve his sorrow-worn aged parents and loving youthful wife, the victim of life long misery and loneliness from the unbearable torture of suspense by unmasking himself, they would look to death alone as the gate to escape from the overwhelming weight of miseries weighing heavily on their hearts, and they would gladly and gratefully embrace either him or death, dragging their burdensome and wearisome existence as best as they could till either one or the other runs to receive them in his arms.

Sir, will you kindly spare some room in your valuable paper in publishing these lines of appeal to the missing boy as the last resort of regaining him? I, for myself and on behalf of the bereaved family of the missing youth, come to you in the firm assurance that you will be moved to do me and the poor sorrowful family of the disappearing boy the favour of publishing this, which may perhaps meet the eyes of the missing youth who, as remarked above, has a liking and taste for newspaper reading, who knows that this may prove a means of regaining the lost youth, and should the boy happily for the family turn up, you shall have the honour and the glory of having rescued the now bereaved family from many premature graves brought on by deep sorrow and torturing anxiety and suspense.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

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THE BOMBAY POLICE.

The *Rast Goftar* says:—The past two months appear to be singularly fruitful in the detection of crime in Bombay. If the interesting narrative, which has appeared in the *Bombay Gazette*, of the apprehension of some thirty criminals, some of whom are noted characters, in the space of a few weeks, proves anything, it is that the power of arrest and search which is claimed by the police is a great aid to them in the detection of crimes. It is no doubt a very dangerous weapon in the hands of unscrupulous men. But it is very useful for the sake of the public peace and security, and must be possessed by the police under proper safeguards. There are black sheep in the police, as there are in every other human agency. Perhaps, their proportion is much greater in the police than in any other department of the State, and that may be the reason why no police officer in Bombay is empowered by law to take a suspected person into custody, or to search his house. The power is, however, freely exercised, and the magistrates, knowing that the ultility of the force would be much impaired without it, have hitherto thought it wise to connive at it. Curiously enough, the district police have this right given to them by the Legislature, and therefore, it cannot well be withheld from the police of a city, where the chances are much greater of its abuse being brought to light by the press. Now, that the Police Act is under revision, it may be considered whether it would not be possible to grant the power hedged in, of course, by every possible safeguard. If the Bombay police is unworthy of it, the district Police is still more so. Another point touched upon in the *Gazette's* account is the miserable inadequacy of the police to protect our growing city and suburbs. What argument in favour of an adequate increase is stronger than the simple fact that there are no more than 150 men to guard the suburbs and the Flats, which comprise an area of more than half the total extent of the town?

THE "TIMES" AS AN "EYE OPENER."

The *Indian Spectator says*:—The London *Times*, we are told, considers that the action of Lord Reay's Council on the protest of Justices Birdwood and Jardine, in the matter of Sindekar and Dabir, is amazing, and that "if this course is persisted in, the sooner the eyes of public opinion in England are opened the better." This virtuous indignation cannot fail to raise a smile in Bombay where the true state of the case is known. If the *Times* were similary well-informed it would applaud, instead of threatening the courageous conduct of the Government of Lord Reay which is no less anxious to purify the administration than the protesting judges or the London paper. We wonder if that paper has been informed of the cause of the *non est* of the great champion of impartial justice—Sathe of Poona—just at the moment he should have been present at the High Court in support of his nobly disinterested petition. Rumour has it that this Palladin of pure equity and justice was spirited out of British territory at the right moment by the same genius that had put him up to serve its own kaleidoscopic purpose. There are many Indian matters about which the conduct of many authorities is amazing, but on which the *Times*, perhaps, would be the last to write or exclaim, "the sooner the eyes of public opinion in England are opened the better." It is very kind of the usually slumbering Jupiter of Printing House Square to seek to open the eyes of the British public to a supposed irregularity in Bombay, said irregularity being the unwillingness of the Government to take action prematurely against some of its servants who alleged, in connection with an important State trial, to have bought the places they now hold in the Judicial Department. The fact, that a minority of the Judges of the High Court have moved the Government to take action forthwith, is hardly calculated to weaken the position of the Governor in Council, guided by many more considerations than those that prompt their worthy advisers in the High Court. And after all, the difference between the Government and the two or three Judges does not appear to be so grave as has been made out in some quarters. The Judges want the self-condemned servants to be immediately proceeded against, while the Government find such haste would be very inconvenient to the administration. As we pointed out last week, in a case like this, Government know best when and how to deal with the parties in question. This is evidently the opinion of the majority of the High Court Judges, including the Chief Justice. With a Judicial Member of Council like Sir Raymond West, we can afford to wait till such time as Government is free to act in the matter without prejudice to any of the public interests involved. In the meantime, we know not if the officials compromised are left in a position to abuse their office. Why, then, this hue and cry? Surely, the *Times* could find many Indian grievances about which to open the eyes of the public in England provided, of course, our contemporary knew to keep his own eyes open.

BOMBAY NATIONAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

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The second ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held on Saturday last at the company's registered office, Elplinstone Circle, Mr. Gordhundas Khatao, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following directors' report was submitted:—Your directors beg to submit this their "second report." Since the last ordinary general meeting, 46 more shares have been subscribed by the public. In respect of first two calls made by your directors, Rs. 1,74,500 have been received up to date. The roof of the main building is being fitted and works of engine and boiler house and that of the chimney are being proceeded with, and will be completed within 3 months. Your directors regret that owing to some disputes raised by Messrs. Asa, Lees and Company, the machinists, the order for machinery was delayed for some time. But the disputes with the machinists have been settled, and the agreement for machinery has been duly singed with them. Your directors have also given contract to Messrs. John, Musgrave and Sons for engine, boilers, mill gearing, and mechanic shop, tools, &c. Messrs. Gordhundas Khatao and Gordhundas Goculdas Tejpal retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. You will have to appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The report and the audited accounts were approved and adopted. Messrs. Gordhundas Khatao and Gordhundas Goculdas Tejpal were re-elected directors. Messrs. Nowrojee Cawasjee Pocha and Ramdas Gungadas were appointed auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 50 each. The thanks of the shareholders were accorded to the directors and the secretaries, treasurers, and agents for the satisfactory manner in which they had discharged their duties during the period under report. The proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

THE DEATH OF SURGEON-MAJOR KEITH.

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The news of Dr. Keith's death received so suddenly and so soon after the return of the Royal party has created a profound sensation in Hyderabad. The telegram announcing the sad event was received at the Residency about mid-day, and a reply was at once despatched conveying the general regret and sorrow. His Highness the Nizam especially received with wonderment the news of the death of one who, but a few short days before, was his genial guest and in the best of health. We have in these parts, no doubt, a bad reputation, but what will be said of Hyderabad if it can be shown that its lurking dangers were in such close propinquity to one of the Royal family. Perceiving at once that the fatal event would be laid at the door of the royal visit, we immediately made enquiries of Doctor Lawrie, the Residency Surgeon, as to the sanitary arrangements made and provided for their convenience during their stay. He at once handed us a copy of a letter he had addressed that day to the Resident on the subject. This runs as follows:—

Sir,—On the 17th instant I was directed by the Resident to examine Bushir Bagh and report on its fitness, from a sanitary point of view, as a residence for the Royal party during their visit in Hyderabad.

2. On my application Mr. J. B. Buchanan, Executive Engineer, was appointed by his Highness's Government to carry out whatever sanitary work I thought might be necessary.

3. The house and compound were examined by us on the 17th ult., and the following arrangements for the health and comfort of the visitors were at once undertaken and completed:—

(*a.*) There new bath-rooms and two new staircases were constructed in the house.

(*b.*) All the rooms in the house were cleaned and fumigated.

(*c.*) The compound was thoroughly cleansed and put in order, and the whole of the open ground was covered with a layer of "moorum."

(*d.*) All the old latrines in the house and compound were closed or removed permanently; new latrines were put up in the compound, and new "chupper" latrines were erected for the British troops.

(*e.*) Wood and tar were burned in abundance all over the compound and its surrounding.

(*f.*) Water for drinking purposes was brought from a pure well at the jail at Mulkapett, 3 miles away. A guard was placed over this well during His Royal Highness's visit, and the water was brought daily by bheesties under an escort of his Highness's troops.

(*g.*) All the water used by the Royal party for bathing and washing purposes during their stay at Bushir Bagh was boiled and filtered before use.

(*h.*) During their Royal Highness's visit fifty sweepers were employed in the house and compound, and every scrap of dirt, excrement and night soil were removed from the compound at regular intervals of three hours.

(*i.*) The kitchen and cooking utensils were inspected by Mr. Buchanan himself twice every day, and nothing in the shape of food or water was given to any of the Royal party until he had passed it.

4. On the arrival of the party at Hyderabad the following letter was addressed to Mr. Buchanan:—

"Mr. J. B. Buchanan is directed to report himself to Surgeon Major Keith on the arrival of his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught at Bushir Bagh, and explain the sanitary arrangements which have been carried out, and also request Surgeon-Major Keith to give him any orders he may think fit during his Royal Highness's visit."

5. On the departure of the Royal party the following letter was received from Surgeon-Major Keith:—

"I have to report to you that there has been no cause of any complaint about the sanitary arrangements of the Camp here, and that everything has been most efficiently superintended by Mr. Buchanan, Executive Engineer."

6. "Surgeon-Major Keith states in the above letter everything during his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught's visit was most efficiently superintended by Mr. J. B. Buchanan, Executive Engineer." This statement I can fully endorse. Mr. Buchanan was untiting in his devotion to the welfare and comfort of the Royal party.—I have, &c.,

E. A. LAURIE, M.B.
Residency Surgeon.

—*Deccan Times.*

MADRAS.

A Foolish Petitioner.—Girthari Ram, a discharged Sapper, No. 641, Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, and a Bengalee Brahmin by caste, was placed to-day before the District Magistrate of Bangalore, on a charge of using criminal force under the following circumstances, viz: that he, on the morning of Monday last, the 28th instant, while His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief was riding home from parade, His Excellency was accompanied by Col. Hemming, on the off side, the accused came up the near side and handed a letter to His Excellency. Col Hemming, thinking it was a post letter was about to receive it, but recognising the accused as a sepoy, refused to receive the letter (which was allowed to fall on the ground) and told the man to go. Accused thereupon got in front of His Excellency's horse and blocked the way, and afterwards got hold of the bride. Col. Hemming seeing this, rode for the man, but he was too quick for him, and dodged the Colonel by pulling the Chief's horse round, from right to left. Capt Russell, A. D. C., who was about five yards behind, came up to the scene, dismounted, caught accused by his neck, held him, and at the Commander-in-Chief's order made him over to a policeman. Capt. Russel, A. D. C. deposed to the above facts in Court, and added that the Chief's horse being a steady animal remained quiet, and that the accused held the reins until he was taken charge of by witness. Two policemen were called and they corroborated the foregoing evidence. The accused in defence admitted the facts as related by the prosecution, but submitted that he had no intention of using criminal force. He had certain grievances which he wished his Excellency to enquire into, and he saw no other way to bringing himself to the Chief's notice. He had no witnesses to call in his defence, but said that God was his witness. His honour in finding the accused guilty told him that there was a proper way of presenting petitions; he must make an example of him to prevent others from doing the same to officers in the position of the Commander-in-Chief. He was sentenced to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment.—*Bangalore Spectator.*

Madge, writing to *Truth*, says:—I came across this advertisement the other day:—A young married lady, who dresses well and often tires of her things when quite new and fresh, would like to hear from a lady who takes the same measurements, height 5ft. 7 in., bust 36 in., waist 24 in.; Court dressmaker. What do you think of it? Are they going to wear each other's clothes? Or does the "young married lady" who advertises expect the "lady who takes the same measurements" to purchase such garments of her as she may tire of? The next thing will be for girls who like variety to form clothes clubs, all those with 20-in. waist to club together for clothes, and very tall and big-boned young women having their gowns in common, as it were, thus securing variety at little expense, save that of exclusiveness and refinement.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 7th instant Messrs MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of Grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c.

8 cases Grey and White Woolen Flannel.
3 ,, colored superfine Woolen cloth.
2 ,, ,, Trousering cloth.
4 ,, ,, Gold embroidered brocade and gauze.
3 ,, White mulls and jaconets.
3 ,, ,, calico.
3 ,, ,, striped mulls.
5 ,, ,, Embroidered muslin.
2 ,, Silk bordered Grey Dhooties.
1 ,, colored Prints.
2 ,, colored Lappets and Jaconets.
1 ,, Imitation Gold Thread,
2 ,, Alpacca Umbrellas.
100 Boxes carriage candles.
1 Bale Turkey red Twist.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND OTHER GOODS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on Wednesday, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., at Colaba, near the Tramway Company's Stables, in the goods shed of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company:—

A quantity of unclaimed luggage and other goods.

Also.—One tricycle booked from Palanpur to Grant Road under Invoice No. 43 of 7th December 1887. Sender Khupchund. M. and consignee Messrs. Geyer and Co.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, February 4, 1889.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE OF A SPECIAL CONSIGNMENT OF JAPANESE CURIOSITIES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Cumballa Hill, opposite to Messrs. Kemp and Co., a special consignment of Japanese curiosities, consisting of Arima grass work boxes, trays, photo frames, Japanese tea sets and dessert plates Enoshima sea shell panels, Miyanoshta elaborately inlaid cabinets, writing tables and folding screens, Shippo richly inlaid flower vases, Nayaro hand painted vases, bronze inlaid flower vases and table ornaments.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

N. B.—The property of a gentleman—

1 mahogany grand square pianoforte by Soundy and Co.
1 large size fire proof safe on stand.

On FRIDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, opposite the Church, near the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, several invoices of fancy goods, consisting of soap, flower vases, table and hanging lamps, mechanical toys, dolls, albums, pipes, hardware, accordions, concertinas, porcelain ware, enamelled ware, paint boxes, tool chests, lady's shawls, walking sticks, fancy mirrors, inkstands, fancy table ornaments, and many other sundry articles, too numerous to describe.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

On MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the G. I. P. Railway Cotton Depot, Colaba, on account of the concerned—

51 bales cotton lying at Colaba Depot, in a burnt condition.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF TELEGRAPH POSTS, suitable for building purposes.

On TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the G. I. P. Railway Engineer's Work-shop, Byculla.

3. lots containing 200 top poles and short pieces.
3. ,, 180 ,, ,,
1. ,, 60 ,, ,,
1. ,, 350 ,, ,,

Suitable for building purposes.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, February 4, 1889.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

7, MARINE STREET.

VERY HANDSOME HUNGARIAN HORSES AND CARRIAGE FOR SALE.

To be sold by Public Auction by Messrs CRAWFORD and Co, at their rooms, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th inst., at 2-30 p m, the undermentioned first-class horses and carriages, the property of F STOCKINGER, Esq. Austro-Hungarian Consul-General.

A team of four thorough-bred Hungarian horses dark greys, 5 years' old, believed to be sound, quiet to drive, single, double or four-in-hand and to ride with a set of Europe-made brass-mounted harness almost new.

A char-a-banc almost new, with removeable waterproof hood.

A set of brass-mounted single harness, almost new,

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th February, at 2 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 ,, ,, dhoties.
5 cases prints.
5 ,, printed handkerchiefs.
2 ,, orange felt cloth.
1 D.-B.-B.-L. C. F. gun, by Alex, Salmon, in case.
6 cases grey dhoties.
10 iron bedsteads, 6¼ by 3
10 ,, 6½ by 3½
3 cases 590 boxes Burma cheroots.
10 China porcelain tea services.
20 cases pilsener beer, ex s. s Atrato.
On account of the concerned ex s. s. "Clan Munroe."
24 patent woven wire spring folders 21 by 6¼.
12 spring bedsteads, 3½, 4½ and 5 feet by 6½ feet.
On account and at the risk of Kallepully Bhoojamgaum—195 boxes table and carriage candles.
On account and at the risk of Memon Shuriff Sucoor—1 case pressed velvet.
On account and at the risk of the Prince of Wales Trading Company, Limited.
13 packages Cutch work and Bombay curios.
On account and at the risk of Abdool Cadur Abdool Hoosein—
3 casks paint.
On account and at the risk of Jewabhoy Heptoolla ex s. s. Kangra.
About 130 cwts assorted common paint.
By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Essa Thavur—
P P L 531 and 511—2 cases shawls.
On account and at the risk of Abdool Cadur Abdool Hoosein—
10 cwts of genuine white zinc paint in small lots to suit all purchasers.
By order of Cursondass Purshotumdass and on account and at the risk of Mahanundlal Kanialal.
5 cases red and yellow stripe prints.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome new canoe-shaped landau.
1 ,, ,, office-shigram.
1 strong second-hand brougham.
1 ,, ,, ,, dog-cart.
1 handsome wagonette convertible into a mail phaeton.
1 pair of handsome grey walers (horse and mare) 4 and 5 years, 15-2.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY the 4th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by order of the under-writers, the undermentioned nautical instruments belonging to the late ship "County of Bute."

2 chronometers.
4 compasses.
1 barometer.
1 telescope.
1 box containing patent log.
1 ,, ,, patent fog horn.
1 Hosburgh's Directory.
4 or 5 books of sailing directories.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1st CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 5th February, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder, by order of Mr. Jainarrayen-Sittaram.—200 tons superior 1st class teak squares, in small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF GRAIN SWEEPINGS, OLD WOOD, IRON, &c., AT THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Prince's Dock, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Dock premises TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 5th February, at 2 p. m.

A quantity of grain sweepings, old wood, iron, &c

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th February at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine Street, Fort, on the first floor of their auction rooms, handsome French-polished, teakwood and blackwood household furniture, crockery and glassware, lamps, pictures, carpets, &c.

Particulars will appear hereafter, and the property will be on view this afternoon.

On THURSDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 96, Gilder Street, (new road), opposite Jadowjee Ragowjee's Mill, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood substantial household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, handsome gilt pier glasses, large size musical box, Brussels carpets, table ornaments, fancy flower vases, &c the property of a Gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN BAPOO KHOTE STREET OR JAMLEE MOHOLLA, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On THURSDAY, the 7th February, at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagees, Vundrawundas Virzlall and Jumnadas Vundrawundas and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Abdoola Hajee, Tar Khatijabai, his wife, Esmall Abdoolla and Hajrabai, wife of Jooma Goolam Hoosein and Noor Mahomed Hajee Tar, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indentures of mortgage and further charge, dated respectively the 28th day of September 1883 and 22nd day of December 1884, the following landed property, viz:—

All that piece of Government ground, together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Bapoo Khote street, in the registration sub-district of Fort, without the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Municipality under No. 76, by the Collector of land revenue under old No. 1035, new No. 8189, old survey No, 1971 and new survey No. 1211, containing by admeasurement 146 and six ninths square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Sweeper's passage, on the west by the said Bapoo Khote Street or Jamlee Moholla, on the north by the house of the said Noor Mahomed HajiTar, and on the south by the house of Khutree Aba Jooma

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to the undersigned.

On FRIDAY, the 8th February, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co are instructed to sell by public Auction at No 7. Ropewalk Street, near Messrs. Sassoon and Co's office, Forbes Street, Fort, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood, household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, table ornaments, fancy flower vases, pictures, lamp, carpets, the property of A. ROSDALE, Esq.,

Particulars will appear hereafter, and the property will be on view 3 days before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, February 4, 1889.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE MILLS OF THE NAWAB OF BAILLA SPINNING, WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act of 1882 and in the matter of the Nawab of Baila Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Limited, (in Liquidation).

Under instructions from the Official Liquidators (N. B. S. W. and M. Co. Ld), Messrs. Ishwardas Jugjivandas and Aderji Jevanji, it is hereby notified that the property (Buildings, Tanks, Plant and Machinery) of the abovenamed Mill (detailed as per fresh printed lists of 29-1-89) will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., of Bombay, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Mill premises.

The property is situated at Surat, outside the Sahara Gate, on the ground called Rasoola Baug, measuring about (50) acres and 26 gunthas, leased from its owner, Jia Oinisha Ladli Begum Saheb, at an annual rent of Rs. 1,200 for a period of 99 years, commencing from the 1st November, 1881, a portion of which, *viz.* 38 acres and 20 gunthas has been sublet to Dr Nusserwanji Nowrozi Khambhata for the same period at an annual rent of Rs 409-6. The present Government Summary Settlement and Local Funds are paid by the owner, but any additional encumbrance hereafter on the ground is to be paid by the Company, *i. e.*, the purchaser.

N.B.—There is a Ginning Factory, erected in the compound of mill premises, the machinery and buildings of which belong to Messrs. Vasanji Dulabhai, and Nichhabhai Haribhai, under an agreement, dated 24th October 1883, passed by them to the Company, and consequently they are not included in the Company's property advertised for sale. Deeds of leases and agreement above referred to and duly executed are in the Gujerati language, and can be seen at any time during office hours at the Official Liquidator's Office.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Official Liquidators at their Office in Warifalia at Surat, or to the undersigned at their Office at Bombay, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 329 OF 1888.

Khunderao Nana and Gajanan Nana, both of Bombay Hindoo inhabitants, and now temporarily residing in House No. 89 in Chewoolwady, outside the Fort of Bombay.............Plaintiffs.

vs.

Anandrao Nana of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, now temporarily residing in house No. ( ) in Chewoolwady, Saraswatibai, widow of Nana Gopinath, deceased, of Bombay, Hindoo, temporarily residing in house No. 89 in Chewoolwady, outside the Fort, and Yeshwantbai, residing in the last mentioned house, a minor under the age of 18 years by the said Saraswatibai, her mother and guardian *ad litem* for this suit ....Defendants.

In pursuance of the directions contained in the consent Decree made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, dated the 16th November 1888 in the abovementioned suit, and by order of the Receiver thereby appointed, the following moveable and immoveable properties will be put up for sale by Public Auction, by the undersigned as follows, viz:—

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th February 1889, at 3 p. m. on the premises hereinafter described the moveable property, consisting of large looking glass, cot with bedding, hundies, turbans, large cupboards, boxes, copper and brass pots, cooking utensils, stools, cradle, tables, &c., in lots.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th February 1889 at 4 p. m., on the premises, the immoveable property consisting of:—

All that piece of Government pension tax land, on the eastern side of the Girgaum or Breach Candy road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (110) square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No 6, and new No 31, old survey No 505, New survey No 7685, together with the dwelling house standing thereon, assessed under Ward No 267 and street Nos 593 and 595, and bounded on the East by the oart of Trimbuck Raghoba, on the west by the Girgaum or Breach Candy Road, on the North by the house of Hormusjee Cowasjee, and on the South by a gully and the house of Dwarkanath Apppajee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, February 4. 1889.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

ARE OUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS
AND
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.

18, Marine St., Bombay.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
TO BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts Teeth under N. C. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite to P. W. Department.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
"AGENTS WANTED."

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list, with number of Stands, &c.

Complete and easy reference.

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches,

can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 2.

CONSOLS were ⅛ per cent. higher in London yesterday at 99⅛. The market rates of discount, however, were ⅛ per cent. higher on short London Bills and ¼ up on Indian 6 months' sight Bank Paper, at 2 and 2¼ per cent. respectively. Silver had declined 1-16d., being quoted at 42½d. per lb. through all channels. 4½d. per cent. Rupee Securities were 1-16 down, at £70; but Fours were unaltered, at £66⅝. Indian Sterling Loan was ½ higher, at 108. French Rentes in Paris had also advanced ¼ per cent., say to 83¼. There has been no further change to-day in any of the items usually wired.

Linseed was firm yesterday, and an advance of 3d. per quarter in Liverpool quality, to arrive by both routes, is quoted, Bombay seed remaining unaltered at 43s per quarter. Rapeseed was quiet at Thursday's rates. Coffee was firm, and the price of Mid-Plantation advanced 2s. per cwt. and that of Medium Mysore 1s. per cwt in Mincing Lane. The Wheat Market was dull, and we note a decline of 6d. per quarter in Club No 2, other descriptions coming unaltered. The total Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 2,120,000 quarters, which shows a decrease of 190,000 since the previous Friday. There was no further movement in the Seed and Wheat Markets to-day, the only fresh news therefrom being the week's Import of Linseed, which at 34,000 quarters shows a falling off of 15,000 cwt compared with the previous week's figures.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet last evening after a comparatively small day's business, the total sales having aggregated only 8,000 bales inclusive of 400 Surats. Both spot and arrival American Cotton was unaltered, and in East Indians there was no further change. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady at previous quotations. This afternoon the Liverpool Market closed dull all round, the Sales having reached but 7,000 bales, including 400 Surats; but there was still no change whatever in prices.

A further decrease in the volume of business in Cotton in Liverpool is shown by the weekly statistics wired by Reuter, giving the total sales at 49,000 or 16,000 bales less than were sold during the previous week; and the stuff taken by the trade and forwarded at 130,000 bales, which shows a falling off of 26,000 bales. The week's Imports were 18,000 bales, less at 78,000 bales. The total stock had become reduced during the week by 21,000 bales, and showed yesterday a decrease compared with the stock at the same time last year of 73,000 bales, and as against 1887 of 192,000 bales, the falling off thus materially increased, compared with both years, since the previous Friday. The stock of East Indian Cotton in Liverpool had declined to 29,000 bales. The total visible supply had fallen by 50,000 bales, while that of East Indian Cotton was greater to the same extent; and, as shown below, the total falling off compared with 1888 is 204,000 bales, and as against 1887 it is 518,000, the latter figures having greatly expanded since last week when the deficiency compared with 1887 was 419,000 bales. In the case of East Indian Cotton the falling off is much less than it was a week ago, being 52,000 bales, as against last year at this time, and about the same the year before. Spot prices in Liverpool stand exactly where they did last Friday; but in the case of American Arrivals there had been an advance of 3-64d. in all positions. Mid American was 1-16d. per lb. cheaper in Liverpool yesterday than at the same time last year; but compared with 1887 it was ⅜d. per lb. higher.

The spot price in New York advanced 1-16 cent. yesterday, making it 9 15-16 cents; but May Futures were 3 points lower at 9·94 cents. The Receipts at the U. S Ports were 36,000 bales, making the total for the week in excess of the figures for both the preceding years, as shown in the subjoined statement. The deficiency in the total Receipts at the Ports compared with the preceding two seasons, so far, continues to become less, the decrease now shown being 141,000 bales and 31,000 bales against 1887-88 and 1886-87, respectively. To-day the spot price advanced another 1-16 cent., to 10 cents, and May Futures were 8 points higher, at 10·02. The Receipts were 16,000 bales against 18,000 bales last year, and 19,000 bales the year before.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Week's receipts	152,000	120,000	141,000
,, exports to U. K.	60,000	97,000	69,000
,, ,, Continent....	53,000	25,000	59,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept..	4,414,000	4,585,000	4,475,000
,, exports to U. K.	1,734,000	1,839,000	1,881,000
,, ,, Cont. ,, ..	1,271,000	1,262,000	1,232,000
,, Stock in the Ports.....	927,000	923,000	913,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 1st instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Total supply of all kinds	2,780,000	2,984,470	3,298,240
,, Surats..........	271,000	322,640	319,500

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	685,000	758,240	877,190
,, London..................	6,000	28,000	12,000
American Afloat	160,000	270,000	244,000
East Indian ,, ...	51,000	22,000	33,000
	902,000	1,078,240	1,166,190
Price of Mid-Americans	5½d.	5 9-16d.	5¼d.
,, Good Fair Dhollera..	4 9-16d.	4⅜d.	4d.
Difference......	15-16d.	1 7-16d.	1¼d.

A quiet feeling continued to prevail in our local market to the close this afternoon, and only a moderate business transpired, prices remaining without material change. The principal lots taken were some 1,500 bales in the aggregate of ready Julgaum, at Rs. 200-10, and Akola, at Rs. 198-202; about 500 bales of Karanja, at Rs. 195½; and the same quantity of Bengals at Rs. 177-92½ per candy.

WHEAT continues to droop, and we report a further decline of 1 anna per cwt. in Pessy of both qualities at Rs. 4-11-0 and Rs. 4-10-0, respectively, in a dull market. In other quotations dealers make no change.

SEEDS.- A very limited business is passing, and the tone of the market is quiet, with prices nominally unaltered all round.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	12,077	bales.
Wheat	14,682	cwt.
Linseed	6,139	,,
Rapeseed............................	3,562	,,
Gingelly	6,348	,,
Ground Nuts	6,432	,,

FREIGHTS are quiet and a little easier as to rates; but there is very little doing, and no fresh engagements of importance have transpired.

EXCHANGE opened at a decline of 1-32d. in Bank Telegraphic and Demand and 1-16d. in 3 months' sight Credits, and the market has since continued weak with very little doing. Some ready Wire Transfer was done between banks at 1s. 4 17-32d. and some private Telegraphic was placed at 1s. 4⅜; a few credits for the mail were also sold at 1s. 4¼d., but scarcely any Merchants' Bills have come out at the reduced rate. We quote ready:

Bank Bills on demand	......	1s. 4 9-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	......	1s. 4 17-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight..		1s. 4 21-32d.	,,
Credits 3	do.	... 1s. 4¾d.	,,
Francs 3	do.	... 1·76¼	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—To-day having been settling day there has been a good deal of movement in this market, and the cash price for Four per cents. at one time touched 97 7-16—only for a short time, however, the general rate having been 97⅜ to 1-16, the former being the closing price, with the 2nd March account quoted at 97 9-16, the 30th idem at 97¾, and 4½ per cents. at 103 nominal.

SHARES on the other hand have been quiet, and the few changes which we have to note in our list this evening are in Mill Scrip, amongst which Luckmidas Khimji and Queen have advanced Rs. 10, to Rs. 980 and Rs. 925, respectively, and Indian Manufacturing and Morarji Gokaldas, Rs. 5, at Rs. 1,140 for the former and Rs. 1,580 for the latter. Mazagon and Southern Mahratta have declined Rs. 2½, at Rs. 157½ and Rs. 290 respectively.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

DEATHS.

CARGILL—January 27, Thos U Cargill, at General Hospital, late of Cooliekoosie Tea Estate, Nowgong, Assam.

MOLLER—January 25, at Tukvar, Darjeeling, Otto Christian Rehling Moller, aged 41, Assistant Manager to the Tukvar Co. Ld. and Civil Engineer, second son of H Cancelliradd C A Moller, of Copenhagen.

SHILLINGFORD—January 26, at Purneah, suddenly of heart disease, Joseph Lay Shillingford, second son of the late J J Shillingford, of Kolassy, aged 43 years 1 month and 2 days.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1889.

THE Members of the Crawford Commission have returned to Calcutta, Mr. Justice Wilson, who was the last to leave, having corrected the proofs and delivered a copy of the voluminous Report to the Bombay Government. The Report has not yet been considered by H. E. the Governor in Council. As we have already pointed out, under the provisions of Act 37 of 1850, it is the duty of a Commission appointed to inquire into charges against a public officer to give an opinion on each head of charge, and to add the opinion arrived at on the case as a whole, and submit a Report to the Government concerned, which may ask for fuller expression of opinion on particular points requiring elucidation, or direct additional evidence to be taken, or frame new charges to be inquired into. If the Government regard the Report as sufficient ground for action, it may issue orders which shall be final, subject to the necessity of referring to the Secretary of State, if it be a question of dismissing from the service of the State a Covenanted officer. The Report submitted to the Government of Bombay by the Crawford Commission will not be published until final orders are issued, if even then. The Report of the Commission in the Cambay case has never seen the light, and the opinion of the Commissioners in that case was set aside by the Secretary of State to whom the case was forwarded by the Bombay Government for final disposal, as it affected the status of a Covenanted servant. If the Report drawn up by Mr. Justice Wilson be forwarded for disposal to the Secretary of State, its contents will not be divulged, for in the Cambay case Lord Cross complained that any step had been taken before the case had been referred to him. The finding of the Commission is regarded as confidential, and no authentic statement of its purport can be looked for, at all events until it has been considered by the Governor in Council, or if reference to the Secretary of State be found requisite, until the decision of the India Office has been obtained. Nevertheless there is a widespread impression in Poona and Bombay that the Report informs the Government that the evidence taken on the charges of corruption is inconclusive, that the witnesses contradicted each other, and in certain cases, especially in the Bhore case, the documentary evidence adduced did not sustain the oral evidence, but was in conflict with it. The Report is asserted to be on the main issues favourable to the accused. With respect to the subsidiary charges affecting the conduct of the accused in borrowing money largely from natives of India within his jurisdiction, the admissions of Mr. Crawford himself place those transactions in a different category. We give these indications of what are supposed to be the salient points of the report for what they are worth. We do not vouch for their correctness or their completeness, but inasmuch as they are generally believed to be the opinions which the Commissioners have embodied in the Report now awaiting the consideration of the Government, they cannot be ignored in the absence of more definite information. Should it be the case that all the charges of corruption have been pronounced not proven, the question to be decided will be whether the other circumstances brought to the cognizance of Government call for further action. Seeing that the members of the Commission have left the Presidency, it is not likely that they will be called upon to supplement their report, or to take further evidence, or to deal with any fresh charge. But it is not improbable that the report with the evidence on which it is based will be forwarded to the Secretary of State with observations thereon and such recommendations as the Governor in Council may deem expedient.

WE reviewed some weeks since the Government Resolution on Education in the Bombay Presidency in the year 1887-88. The Report to which the Resolution relates was published last week, and it is of sufficiently special importance to draw attention anew to the educational policy to which the Government of Bombay have been led, partly by circumstances and partly by inclination. One feature which claims special notice is the determination which the Government have shown to make education more self-supporting than it has hitherto been. They speak in their Resolution of the creation of a valuable fee revenue of ten and three-quarter lakhs as "no small achievement," and they tell with evident satisfaction of the increase from nineteen to more than twenty and a half per cent. of the proportion of educational expenditure which was contributed by fees. Their own contribution came to thirty-one per cent. of the expenditure against nearly thirty-six per cent. in the year before, while local and municipal rates contributed in resultingly increased proportions. The diminution of Government expenditure on education thus exhibited is shown under various heads, but chiefly under that of payments to aided institutions, which have fallen from Rs. 4,49,572 to Rs. 3,03,160, the building grants from Provincial funds alone being little more than a third of what they were in 1886-87. The policy of gradually withdrawing from the management of the mofussil high schools upon which the Government have lately set out has not as yet made conspicuous marks in the Budget of education. That, however, awaits the fuller development which is implied in the significant words in which the recent Resolution closed: "The model institutions which the State will still maintain, with its agencies of inspection and its training colleges, are the best aids which Government can promise to education in the future." The working out of this policy will necessarily be gradual, and if the process of transferring high schools to municipal or private management is as deliberate as it has been in the instances in which it has hitherto been attempted we shall have to wait a long time for its completion. It may be that the Government bark will prove worse than its bite. Certain of the high schools which have left the deepest mark upon the education of this Presidency are, we believe, secure against transfer. The Elphinstone High School, for example, is, we should imagine, in no danger of losing its present status. It and others of like character may be supposed to be included amongst the "model institutions which the State will still maintain"—to use the words of the Government Resolution. These will be model schools, "cities set upon a hill," serving as examples to the country around, and exhibiting in the apparatus and methods and quality of the instruction provided in them all that is best and most efficient. The idea is intelligible, but it is not more novel than sanguine, and we are disposed to regard it rather as an experiment than as a venture of ascertained utility.

Throughout the report indications abound of a determination on the part of the Department to make the fee system more productive than it has been hitherto. Wherever the fee receipts have risen during the year the inspector of the division is careful to mark the fact, and the Director of Public Instruction is as careful to give prominence to it in his report. Equally careful is the Department to indicate where the fee revenue is low and where the managers are expected to do their part in increasing it. And the Government have not been content with developing a fee revenue in British territory alone. The Native States have been called on to do the same thing in their own schools, and the Inspector of one of the divisions, with a concern for foreign treasuries, which is not a little altruistic, expresses the hope that in a few years the rates in these high schools will be such as will materially lessen the burden of maintenance which now falls heavily upon the States. We hear further of one native Chief who has always stood out against fees in his middle school. "The Durbar is very firm upon the point, but I intend to raise the question again this year." All this is sufficiently suggestive as to the strength of the resolution of the Government that henceforth higher and secondary education shall be more largely supported by the people who benefit by them than they have hitherto been. This resolution, there is no denying it, has been warmly canvassed, and the Government must have already made up their minds that it will not be popular. The "ignorant impatience of taxation" which affects us all extends to the payment of school fees as well as to the payment of taxes, and no man who has had his children educated at a cost to him of six rupees a month can be expected to take kindly to a sudden increase of the charge to twelve rupees. The new policy will apply with different effect in different localities. In some of the high schools the fee revenue is as productive as it can well be made. In the Elphinstone School, for example, the fee receipts were more than four times the contribution from provincial revenue; in the Ahmednagar High School, on the other hand, they were only Rs. 2,934 against a grant of Rs. 4,304 from provincial revenue. At Kaira the fees came to Rs. 6,223, and the Government contribution to only Rs. 2,595, while at Ahmedabad, on the other hand, the fee income was considerably less than the Government contribution, being Rs. 6,072 against Rs. 7,820. The Surat High School had an income in fees of Rs. 8,785 and a grant of Rs. 5,003; at Broach the corresponding receipts were Rs. 5,574 and Rs. 4,306 respectively. Obviously, then, a very marked inequality prevails amongst the various towns in regard to the share which they bear of the cost of high and middle schools. The evidence that was laid before the Education Commission as to the ability of the people to pay more for higher education must accordingly be applied with discrimination. It cannot be equally true of all the towns in the Presidency that the cost of secondary education is as high as the people can bear it, if, for example, while the Government contribute less than nine rupees to the total cost per head of Rs. 54-2-5 in the Elphinstone High School, they contribute Rs. 35-3-7 per head at Ahmedabad, where the expenditure per head is Rs. 62-9-3. A very glaring inequality prevails under the present arrangements, and it is obvious that this can be reduced in many directions without causing hardship. Difference in local circumstances must of course be taken into account. The relative wealth of Bombay justifies the policy of leaving such a school as the Elphinstone High School more dependent upon its own resources than any other school of its class. Where the population is poor the fact should be recognized in the fee arrangements. The same distinction should be made in regard to the locality, indeed, that the Government seem determined to make in regard to the individual. When there is meritorious and intelligent poverty the inequalities of fortune will be redressed by a system of reduced fees and free scholarships. The Government will, we suspect, be deterred from pushing too far their enthusiasm for creating a large fee revenue by more than one consideration. They may, if they choose, rely upon the general consideration that if education is worth having it is worth paying for, and they may exact larger fees accordingly. But this general consideration may ere long come under discussion in England, for Mr. Chamberlain, who has not yet ceased to be a man of light and leading, is not likely to let the public forget that it was not so long ago that he started a campaign in favour of free education. Indian educational policy must in the long run follow that of England, and administrations in India which look ahead will be careful not to put themselves in a position which might any time be in violent antagonism with the educational policy of the English Conservatives, after these latter have been schooled by Mr. Chamberlain and the Birmingham Unionists.

MR. SECRETARY BAYARD—who will on the 4th of next month give over office to Mr. Blaine—has the satisfaction of making the last months of his official life memorable by bringing Prince Bismarck to book with regard to the Samoan aggression. His strong protests against the high-handed measures of German officials in that part of the Pacific have been attended to with remarkable promptitude. The Iron Chancellor has sent orders to the German Admiral at Samoa to exempt "all foreigners"—amongst whom of course are included the American citizens who had been arrested and otherwise molested—from the martial law which has been established in King Malietowa's dominion since his deportation under orders from Berlin. Further the German Consul has been ordered to relinquish the administration of Samoa, which, it appears, he had assumed notwithstanding the pretence that the puppet king Tamasese, whom the Germans had put on King Malietowa's throne, was the rightful sovereign. It will be interesting to see the future developments arising out of this trial of strength between Germany and the United States in remote islands of the Pacific, whose only strategic value is that they command the trade route between Australia and New Zealand and San Francisco, and, what is perhaps of more eventual importance, the route of ships passing through M. de Lesseps's Panama Canal. The possibility that the Isthmus will be pierced sufficiently for trade purposes in the year 1891 will certainly stiffen the determination of the United States to preserve the neutrality of the Samoan Islands, which was affirmed in principle in the treaty between Germany and England, defining their respective spheres of influence in the Pacific. On the other hand, the same stimulus must operate in Berlin, where the value of such a naval station in the immediate future is not likely to be overlooked. The interest of England is that the neutrality of the Islands should be not only affirmed but respected. Lord Salisbury cannot hope to escape the severest animadversions in Australia and New Zealand for his weakness in submitting to the dictation of Prince Bismarck, and acquiescing in his attempt to establish the paramount influence of Germany in Samoa.

IT is very natural that there should be speculation as to the real cause of the terrible fate of the Crown Prince of Austria. So far as we can ascertain, there is no reason to suppose that there is any thing really mysterious to be revealed. The Prince was personally popular, and had not identified himself with any political views which could have made him obnoxious to fanaticism. He was a Prince of literary tastes, fond of the society of literary men, and himself an author. He wrote a work on Ornithology, which was highly spoken of, and made a long voyage of scientific observation round the world. A few years since he visited the East, and wrote an interesting account of his travels. The gossip of Vienna attributed a certain incompatibility of temper to the Archduchess Stephanie, who, as a Belgian Princess, found the etiquette and formality of the Austrian Court irksome. But there was nothing in the domestic relations of the Imperial couple to justify speculations which seek in this direction for the motive of the Prince's suicide. The Crown Prince was endowed with the artistic and nervous temperament, and there is no ground, so far as is known, for attributing the act which ended his life to any other cause than the access of nervous insanity, which is assigned as the reason in the official memorandum. The Archduke, Prince Karl Ludwig, the next in the line of succession to the unfortunate Crown Prince, is also a man of artistic tastes, a patron of exhibitions, and is personally popular with all classes. He has been hitherto wholly a stranger to politics, and it will not surprise any one that a Prince so free from ambition should renounce his rights in favour of his son, Prince Franz. Whether the Crown Prince's death and the elevation to the position of heir-apparent of Prince Franz will have any effect on the internal politics of the dual monarchy it is impossible to say, for no special political bias has as yet been indicated by the youthful Prince whose name is now first heard of outside Austria.

SURGEON C. R. KILKELLY, M.B., has been appointed Surgeon to H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief in the room of the late Surgeon-Major R. Keith and has proceeded with H. R. H. on tour to Mhow, Neemuch, and Oodeypore.

WE regret to have to record the death, after an illness of about a fortnight, of the Rev. R. H. E. Slacke, Acting Chaplain of Satara. Mr. Slacke came to India about two years since as a Chaplain under the Additional Clergy Society, and was posted to the Railway Chaplaincy at Bhusawal, where his Christian manliness and devotion to duty won for him the affectionate regard of the whole station, and gave him an influence for good which will long be felt. He was appointed a Chaplain on the Bombay Establishment about a year ago, and in his death, in the vigour of early manhood, the Church in India loses a valued worker.

IT ought not to be long now ere the construction of the new European Hospital at Bombay is proceeded with. The plans are completed, and have been submitted to Government for sanction. If approved of, the foundation stone will in all probability be laid on the 16th of this month by H. E. the Governor.

THE corner-stone of the Bowen Memorial Church, Bombay, was laid on Saturday afternoon by Bishop J. M. Thoburn, the first Methodist Episcopal Bishop of India.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—The Ceylon schismatics, who had resisted the orders of the Vatican and had refused to submit to the terms of the last Concordat between Rome and Portugal, have been defeated in a court of law in their attempt to retain forcible possession of the Negombo Church, which was formerly under the Goa jurisdicton and has now been ordered to be handed over to Dr. Bonjean, Archbishop of Colombo.

IN connection with the Parsee Gymkhana Sports we learn that the Humber Cycling Company have offered, through Messrs. Soundy and Company, a first prize for one of the cycling events; Messrs. Morenas and Shroff Brothers have each offered a first, second, and third prize; Messrs. Jamsetjee Nowrojee, first prize and Messrs. Hormusjee Sorabjee and Wright and Co. each a second and third prize. We further understand that four separate challenge cups have been subscribed for by the native merchants, lawyers, doctors, and brokers of Bombay; these will be awarded for the 100 yards race, the hurdle race, the quarter-mile, and the half-mile race. Besides these cups, there will be first, second, and third prizes for each event. The subcription list for the Gymkhana Cup, to be awarded to the winner of most events, is not yet complete. The entries close on the 16th instant.

THE late Archbishop of Goa, Don Amcrim Pesoa, who died at Lisbon on the 25th December last, left a fortune of two and a half lakhs of rupees, which he has left for charitable and other purposes, appointing his only surviving sister as the sole executrix of his will.

THE Connaught Rangers are now marching up the Teesta Valley *en route* to Gnatong. The Derbyshire, whom they believe, will not move until their arrival. No withdrawal of native troops will take place until the result of Mr. Hart's mission declares itself.

ALL the foreigners (English and American) who had some few years back leased extensive lands at Goa for agricultural purposes have abandoned their estates owing to the unsuitability of the soil for the cultivation of coffee, opium, cinchona, &c., and the high rate of taxes demanded by the Portuguese Government and refusal to make roads in the interior, as had been originally promised to the planters.

M. CLAITTE, a young friend and colleague of Mr. Legros and a sculptor of high promise, has nearly completed a noteworthy group of figures, which is to be offered to the next exhibition at the New Gallery in London. It represents with immense energy and a sardonic humour suitable to the subject Charon casting down a corpse. The figures are life size. Charon has, it is to be supposed, approached the cliff under which his wherry is moored, and bears upon his shoulder the half-rigid body wrapped in a shroud. The spontaneity of this sufficiently startling design is unquestionable, and it gains intensity from the surly passion of Charon's face, the spite of his attitude, and the contempt that both so vigorously represent. Kneeling with one knee upon the ground, he is jerking one shoulder to rid himself of the burden, which—gaunt and toothless, its jaw dropped and its eyes hollow, all the shroud awry upon the lean limbs—is thus ignominiously to be tumbled o[illegible]

IT is not generally known, says a home pa[illegible] that Count Herbert Bismarck was on the eve of being engaged to an English lady. The Chancellor however, forbade the banns. He was determined that his son should not marry a foreigner, and the Count, like Gibbon, "sighed as a lover and obeyed as a son." An Englishman would have eloped like a lover and then besought the paternal forgiveness.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MR. BAYARD SCORES OVER PRINCE BISMARCK.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 1.

The United States Government having sent strong protests to Germany respecting the high-handed action of the German officials in Samoa, Prince Bismarck has informed Mr. Bayard, Secretary of State, that orders have been sent to the German Naval Commander at Samoa to exempt all foreigners from martial law which has been established there, and that the German Consul has been ordered to relinquish the administration of Samoa which he had assumed.

SECRETARY BAYARD'S SUCCESSOR.

President Harrison has appointed Mr. Blaine to succeed Mr. Bayard as Secretary of State.

THE SUICIDE OF PRINCE RUDOLPH.

LONDON, FEB. 2.

There is much speculation as to the real cause of Prince Rudolph's suicide, and it is currently rumoured that certain facts, which underlie the rash act, have yet to be revealed.

VIENNA, FEB. 2.

The late Prince Rudolph wrote a letter to his parents and his wife before he shot himself, in which he explained the reasons for taking his own life. The contents of this letter have not however been divulged.

Their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians have arrived here, and are the only guests who have been invited to attend the funeral of their late son-in-law.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 3.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent telegraphs that it is now reported that the act which caused the late Prince Rudolph's death, was committed in consequence of his having compromised the character of a lady of high position in the Court, whose brother offered the Prince the choice between a duel and suicide, and that the latter was chosen.

Another report states that the Prince was actually killed in the duel.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HEIRSHIP TO THE AUSTRIAN THRONE.

VIENNA, FEB. 2.

The Archduke Karl Ludwig has resigned the heirship to the Austrian throne in favor of his eldest son Franz.

THE EXTRADITION TREATY WITH AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 2.

The Senate have rejected the Extradition Treaty with England by a majority of twenty-three votes.

THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

PARIS, FEB. 2.

Several changes are impending in the French Cabinet.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

The new issue of shares to the extent of sixty millions of francs which M. de Lesseps and the Board of the Panama Canal Company had arranged with a banking house, has failed to be taken up.

THE WINTER STRIPPING OF MR. O'BRIEN M. P. IN JAIL.

LONDON, FEB. 3.

It is reported that Mr. O'Brien is ill in the Clonmel jail, having caught a severe chill during the process of being stripped by the warders.

The event has caused much excitement among the Nationalist Party in Ireland, who are furious.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 3.

Colonel H. S. Jarrett, Secretary of the Board of Examiners, takes furlough in April.

MILITARY REFORM IN NATIVE STATES.

Major Melliss is paying a visit to Calcutta in connection with the work of Military reform in Native States.

THIBETAN AFFAIRS.

News has been received which confirms the reports of the dispersal of the Thibetan troops in the Chumbi Valley. The Amban is still at Rinchingong.

VISIT OF SIR ASMAN JAH TO CALCUTTA

Sir Asman Jah reaches Calcutta on the 21st inst. where he remains for ten days, after which he returns to Hyderabad *via* Benares and Lucknow.

JAIL ADMINISTRATION IN INDIA.

Doctors Walker and Lethbridge have reached Calcutta after three months' special tour in connection with the Jail Administration throughout India.

THE *PIONEER* ASSAULT CASE.

The sentence of one months' imprisonment passed on Captain Andrew Hearsey by the Cantonment Magistrate of Allahabad for his assault on Mr. Chesney, Editor of the *Pioneer*, has been confirmed by the District Judge.

MILITARY ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 3.

The Military Assault-at-Arms came off last evening opposite the new Race Stand, and was a brilliant success. The Hon'ble Sir Steuart Bayley and Sir Frederick Roberts were present. All the events were gallantly contested. The great event of the Tournament was the Tent-pegging, in which H. E. the Commander-in-Chief took part. He distinguished himself in the first two runs by scoring full points, and only missed at the last, when he split the peg but did not succeed in transfixing it. Bursts of applause greeted the Chief's achievements.

THE DEATH-RATE OF BENGAL.

The Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal has issued a circular showing that deaths from fever have [illegible]n steadily increasing for years past till they [illegible] in 1887 to nearly one million one hundred [illegible]sand in a population of 66 millions, that is [illegible]ly three-fourths of the entire death-rate of the [illegible]ince, or more than twice as many deaths as [illegible]l diseases put together. In Calcutta, owing [illegible] improved surface drainage and the reduced [illegible]oisture, the annual number of deaths has [illegible] perceptibly. The Sanitary Commissioner, while acknowledging the difficulty of the situation, advises the mofussil to do all in their power, and devote as much money as they can towards improving their drainage.

THE OPERATIONS IN KARENNI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 3.

News from the Sawlapaw Field Force at Sawlon, dated the 23rd January, state that Colonel Sartorius' reconnaissance returned from Youathit on the 22nd instant. The road was extremely precipitous and difficult for transport. The party halted at Youathit on the 20th.

A party went to the Salween River, three miles east, on the 21st instant. A Mounted Infantry accompanied Mr. Barnard, the Assistant Superintendent, to meet the advance guard of the Siamese Army, about six miles distant, on the Salween River. The Siamese Commander stated that his was an advance guard of the central of three columns advancing on the Salween River to assist the British. The future intentions of these columns are not stated.

Sawlapaw's whereabouts are still unknown. It will take a good man to fill his place, as he was very popular with the people, levying mere nominal taxes, and living on his magnificent timber trade. The probability of Sawlapaw's running away appears never to have been seriously considered by the civil authorities, and his having done so has apparently upset all calculations. Many of the Karennis say openly that, as soon as the British leave, every man's hand will be against his neighbour. The Government is not prepared for annexing the country.

The nephew and heir of Sawlapaw came in on the 24th instant, and at a Durbar held on the 29th, Sawlapaw was deposed, and his nephew appointed in his place. The terms of the treaty are 3 lakhs of Rupees and five hundred serviceable percussion guns. One lakh and 500 guns shall be sent in by the 30th March, and the balance of one lakh quarterly. He is to acknowledge the suzerainty of the British Government, and pay Rs. 5,000 as an annual tribute. All external affairs are to be arranged for through the Superintendent of the Shan States. All Headmen and the Sub-Chiefs allege that Sawlapaw says he is an old man, and won't interfere in the Government any more. They also state they are so hampered by the stoppages of trade that they will certainly see to the treaty being carried out at once.

Mr. Hildebrand in giving Saw Wee the *sunud* of appointment, told him that the country is to be open to the British subjects, and warned him against harbouring dacoits, and that stolen elephants will have to be returned. Saw Wee seems a very intelligent man, and thoroughly understood all that was said to him.

The Field Force returns on the 28th, but was delayed two days at the request of the Superintendent, and the transport sent away already ordered back, which is apparently regarded by the heir as a sign of a prolonged stay, and induced him to come in.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, FEB. 1.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer India, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this evening.

The B. I. S. N Co.'s steamer Manora, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this evening.

PORTSAID, FEB. 1.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Huzara, outward bound for Bombay and Karachi, left here this afternoon.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall, homeward bound from Karachi, left here this afternoon.

LONDON, FEB. 1.

The B. I. S. N Co.'s steamer Rewa, left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo yesterday evening.

ADEN, FEB. 1.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s s Imperator, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

ADEN, FEB. 2.

The Italian Mail steamer Deo Balduino, left for Bombay at 6 a.m. to-day.

COLOMBO, FEB. 3.

The French mail steamer Natal from China has arrived.

H. M. S. Ranger left for Bombay yesterday.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 9-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5-3½
8¼ lbs. Shirtings	6-3½
40s Mule Twist	0-9¼
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1 4 3-16
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	99⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	83½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66¾
4½ per cent. ,,	70
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
Bar Silver	42½

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	49,000	bales.
,, ,, Surats	3,000	,,
,, ,, Imports of Cotton	78,000	,,
,, ,, ,, Surats	7,000	,,
,, Stock of Cotton	685,000	,,
,, ,, Surats	29,000	,,
,, Stock of Cotton in London	6,000	,,

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(FEBRUARY 3.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoort, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THE Mauritius mail closes at Durban on Wednesday morning, 6th February. Cable Punta Kassa Key West isstill interrupted. Telegrams for the West Indies and Guyana will be sent over the interrupted section by boats leaving twice a week without extra charge. The Galveston route is now open.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, FEB. 2.

10 p.m.	73·2

SUNDAY, FEB. 3.

6 a.m.	71·4
10 a.m.	76·1
2 p.m.	79·4
4 p.m.	78·1

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Feb. 3.—The barometer has risen over all India, slowly in the south, and very rapidly in the north-west. The barometer is lowest in Upper Burma, and highest at Peshawur, and ranges nearly four-tenths. The pressure is nearly two-tenths above normal in Upper India, and strongly marked cold weather conditions again obtain. There is a slight disturbance with snow in Sikkim and the Himalayas. A rapid fall of temperature has been reported in Burmah, and to the east of Bengal, and a large increase in Central India, the Central Provinces, Bombay, and the Deccan. The temperature was six degrees below normal yesterday in Sind, Rajputana, and the Punjab; four in the North-West Provinces; three in Bengal; and two degrees above in the Central Provinces and the Peninsula. The skies are generally clear.

PROGRESS IN PALANPUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PALANPUR, FEB 2.

TO-DAY the new LeGeyt Market was opened at Palanpur amid general rejoicings. Addresses were delivered by Colonel LeGeyt, Political Agent, H. H. the Dewan Saheb, and others. After this the market was formally opened, and the gardeners who generally sell vegetables here walked with baskets of vegetables on their heads, singing in procession with tom-toms beating, and occupied the stalls. After some purchases had been made the party again resumed their seats in the *mandup* and a *nautch* commenced. The supervisor, mistri, and other artizans were rewarded with shawls and turbans. After distributing *pan-sopari* the meeting was dissolved.

The following address of His Highness the Dewan Shere Mahomed Khanji of Palanpur was read :—

Colonel P. H. LeGeyt, Captain Merewether, and Gentlemen,—It is with profound joy and satisfaction that I welcome your presence on such an auspicious occasion as the opening of an institution of a public character to be known as "The LeGeyt Market." It must be in your recollection, gentlemen, that Colonel LeGeyt was good enough to lay the foundation-stone of the building some time ago, that is on the 29th of March last. The institution has now been finished and ready for use, waiting only to be declared open by that distinguished personage. Before, however, requesting that officer to perform the ceremony of formally pronouncing it open I may be allowed the indulgence now, as it is perhaps the last occasion I meet him in public, to express my sense of the high regard I have for him, not only as the Chief Political Officer of the British Government in this province, but as a personal friend and adviser of mine. It would be out of place here, to enumerate or refer at any length to the innumerable kindnesses shown to myself and mine apart from the great benefits which my State has derived by his healthy advice, given from time to time for its well-being, for which I myself and the Palanpur public owe him a deep debt of gratitude. But I cannot help observing to his credit that his kind, courteous, and genial deportment, proceeding from his naturally gentle and amiable disposition, coupled with his readiness to take part in, and promote every undertaking of public utility has endeared him not only to myself and all the members of the royal family, but to the whole varied community of Palanpur. But his comparatively long and useful career as Political Superintendent is now shortly drawing to a close and he is retiring from the Indian Service, to live with those nearer and dearer to him and to enjoy his well-earned pension. May God grant him and Mrs. LeGeyt long life and sound health with every felicity that this world can afford. Though most happy to see him leave the Indian shores in the fulness of health and honour, I cannot but regret deeply at having shortly to part from a friend and officer who had constantly at heart not only the welfare of the royal family at Palanpur, the Palanpur State, and its subjects, but equally of the other States and subjects under his political administration. The separation being, however, inevitable and anticipated, I had long in contemplation to commemorate his name in some tangible way, and I had therefore, gentlemen, hit upon the plan of erecting a public building to be called "The LeGeyt Market" for the use of the vegetable sellers of this city, intending thereby to serve a double purpose, *viz.*, that of supplying a real want of a suitable place for these people where they might sit together and compete with each other, and at the same time making his name an household word, as the market will constantly be called after his name by one and all. Such being my motives, I had resolved that the building should be not only substantial and spacious, but must be worthy of the name it bears. I had specially deputed my *mistri* to Bombay and Poona to see and bring me the plans of some of the reputed public buildings erected there; and you, Colonel Le Geyt and gentlemen, will, on examining the building magnificently standing before you that we have not erred in our selection of the model. I must not omit to say that much credit is due to Sayad Adajee Miya for general supervision and to Mistri Jotha Bhimjee for making the necessary plans and building and finishing the market in time. In order to encourage vegetable sellers to avail themselves of these spacious stalls, I have resolved in the beginning to charge them only a nominal rent, and further to exempt them from the customary levy of vegetables for my kitchens and those of the members of the royal family from this date. I thank you, Colonel LeGeyt, for the trouble you have taken of coming and performing a pleasant task, and I also thank one and all for so readily responding to my call, to come and witness the ceremony which is just going to be performed. I now request you, Colonel LeGeyt, to declare "The LeGeyt Market" open.

Colonel LeGeyt, in declaring the market open, poke as follows :—

Your Highness,—You have assembled us here this day to open this market to the public, and your Highness has done me the great honour to name it "The LeGeyt Market" as a friendly remembrance of my administration of this superintendency with which I have been connected for nearly eleven years. This period had been marked in the Palanpur State by the opening of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, which passes for 35 miles through Palanpur Territory and the important measure of abolishment of the transit duties; these are lasting monuments of your Highness's desire to meet the wishes of Government and to further the welfare of the empire. The wants of this town are manifold, and I am glad to find they are meeting with due consideration. During the time of your late Karbhari Azam Mangalji Eshwar spacious school houses and commodious latrines were constructed; the main streets of the town lighted and good roads in the suburbs opened to the public :—During the administration of your present Karbhari, Azam Veloo Doljee, the "Victoria Public Institute," in which is located the "Palanpur Native General Library," and this market has been opened and an extensive public garden to be named after your son and heir, the "Talay-Bagh," is being laid out for the benefit of your subjects. Further I have been informed that it is intended as soon as practicable to build new law-courts and jail. All this steady and continuous effort to effect improvements is highly creditable to your Highness's administration and cannot fail to convince your subjects that their ruler has at heart their welfare. At the same time it will not be out of place for me to repeat the suggestion I made at the laying of the foundation-stone of this market to the effect that it would be well to allow the citizens of Palanpur to have a voice in matters which concern their town and therefore to nominate a town council, whose business it should be to represent to your Highness the various requirements of the town and obtain your consent year by year to measures which have for their objects the benefit of the public. It is with great pleasure I note that it has been resolved that the "huks" usually levied on commodities shall no longer be so on articles sold in this market, and it will be well if, as opportunity occurs, all such hindrances to free-trade are removed. As it is the last time I shall have the honour of addressing your Highness in public, I feel it to be my duty to express my warmest thanks for all the kindness I have received during my time here; and I feel sure that your Highness, after I have left, will continue to give that hearty support to my successor which has been uniformly vouchsafed to me. In conclusion, I beg again to express cordial recognition of the great compliment paid me in having this market called after my name. We shall all pass away, but this will remain to show future generations that in 1889 A. D. the Political Superintendent won the regard of His Highness Dewan Shere Mahomed Khan, the well wisher of the British Empire and faithful ally of its monarch. I now do myself the honour to comply with your Highness's behest and hereby pronounce "The LeGeyt Market" open.

THE CLAIMS OF PORTUGUESE CHEVALIERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you or any of your readers enlighten me on the following:—A gentleman recently deceased was a "Chevalier" of the Order of Christ, a distinction which had been conferred upon him by the Portuguese Government, and which was the only distinction he possessed. The question is whether a chevalier has any right in British territory to the appellation "Sir," as is constantly claimed. I understand that, by way of courtesy, a Commendatore of any order may be styled "Sir," the title of a Commendatore being equivalent to that of an English Knight Commander who is by right a "Sir," but that even a Commendatore would have no claim *de jure* to be so styled. I shall feel obliged if some one would favour the public with a clear exposition on the subject.—Yours, &c.,

January 28. AN ENQUIRER.

THE *Bombay Diocesan Record* says that a volume of Cathedral sermons by the Bishop of Bombay is about to be published by Messrs. Macmillan and Co.

NOTES FROM BARODA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, JAN. 31.

THE accounts of the annual B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Ball, which came off on the 25th instant, have already appeared in your columns, so that very little remains to be chronicled on that score. The pavilion at the Public Park, in which the ball was given, was quite transformed in appearance under the able superintendence of the volunteers. Bunting and foliage were the simple materials which were displayed to effect the transformation of the base hall into the gay and festive scene it presented. A very large attendance of dancers testified to the popularity of the B. B. and C. I. Railway volunteers and the confidence they had in the prospects of an enjoyable evening. The preparations made were the most complete in their character, and almost everybody plunged into dancing at once, keeping it up with unabated vigour until the clock struck in unwilling ears the hour of retiring.

"On with the dance, let joy be unconfined.
No rest till morn, when youth and beauty meet
To chase the flying hours with glowing feet," &c.,

seemed to be the sentiment that animated the volunteers and their guests alike. To judge by the vigour with which dancing was kept up, it almost seemed as if he or she knew that it was possibly the last chance for another year at least.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. Jackson, on being succeeded by General Sir Harry Prendergast, K.C.B., V.C., R.E., has reverted to his former appointment as First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General at Amreli, relieving Captain G. E. Hyde Cates, who is appointed to act as Second-in-Command, Kolhapur Infantry Corps, and *ex-officio* Assistant to the Political Agent, Kolhapur.

Khan Bahadur Jamshedji Dorabji Khandalavalla has come down from Cambay, and assumed charge of the Irregular Branch of H. H. the Gaekwar's troops, *vice* Mr. Anna Bhivrao transferred to the Khangi Department. A better man could not have been selected.

His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar has, with his usual generosity, issued orders to abolish tolls on the Prantej and Harsal roads, situated in the Ahmedabad district, and which belongs to Baroda. News of this was received with much gratification by the people at large.

The Princes and Ranees of Dharampur, along with Mr. Jagjivandass, paid Baroda a visit, on which occasion they were accorded a cordial reception at the hands of His Highness's officials. They had a look at the various sights in the city, and left for their native place last Saturday.

The Baroda Government has engaged the services of Mr. R. H. Chisholm, F.R.I.B.A., as Chief Engineer for the State, for a period of three years.

MUNICIPAL MANIPULATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Last week a printed circular signed "T. Blaney" was sent to certain newly elected members, supposed to be returned, for the votes had not in all cases been as yet even counted, asking them as "friends of the cause"—what cause was not stated, but it became patent later on—to meet Dr. Blaney in his bungalow, Grant Road, on Wednesday evening, and discuss matters of "importance to us all." Fifteen members of the new Corporation responded to this mysterious invitation. Nine of them are new members, without any experience or knowledge of Municipal proprieties. The host explained the important business on which he had called them together. It was to select beforehand the members of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation, which, as we all know, is to be composed of 72 members, each of whom is supposed to have an equal voice in the selection of the Standing Committee, to which the new Municipal Act entrusts many onerous and important public duties. There was no beating about the bush; the following were selected as candidates for whom those present were pledged to vote and asked to support with their influence:—Dr. T. Blaney himself, Major H. O. Selby, R.E. (who was not present in person), Mr. Shroff, Khan Bahadur M. M. Murzban, Mr. J. U. Yajnik, and Doctor Cowasjee, it being proposed that the two other members to be elected by the Corporation might as well be also selected at that meeting. Dr. Blaney said that Major Selby was of opinion that two names should be kept in reserve, and that the whole ticket should not be decided upon for the present. It was, therefore, decided to postpone the announcement of the other two fortunate nominees of this precious caucus, but I hear that one of the two dark horses is Mr. Dhurumsey. All present were asked to vote solid for the selected candidates, and to secure the votes of other members of the Corporation, present and prospective.

Thus it will be seen that a hole-and-corner meeting of fifteen councillors, convened by Dr. Blaney in the Grant Road, has taken upon itself to decide who shall be elected by the new Corporation when the time comes to nominate three-fourths of the Standing Committee. It is right to point out that nobody thus manœuvred into office by snatching promises of votes from members without experience will be accepted by the public of Bombay as truly representative of the Corporation. The Corporation should itself elect its representatives, and not accept blindfold the names decided on over a cup of tea at Dr. Blaney's after a confabulation with his absent friend. I hope you will publish this letter, so that members of the Corporation may not be surprised into voting for the ticket which is to be foisted on them. No one should promise his vote until the Corporation be fully constituted, and when all the names of eligible candidates are before the public. There should be

NO FORESTALLING.

THE VICTORIA GARDEN CLOCK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Can you ascertain for the inhabitants of Parel information regarding the clock belonging to the Victoria Garden Tower, which was taken away 3 or 4 months ago? Has it been lost or stolen?—Yours, &c.,

Jan. 30. K. RAGHUNATH.

VOLUNTEER INTELLIGENCE.

THE Bombay Volunteers had their usual parade under their Commandant on Saturday evening. The following is the parade state :—

Distribution.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Staff Sergts.	Sergts.	Buglers.	Rank & File.	Total.
A Coy	1	1	2	1	3	...	18	26
B ,,	...	..	2	...	2	...	19	23
C ,,	...	1	1	...	5	...	17	24
D ,,	...	...	1	1	6	...	23	31
E ,,	...	1	...	1	3	...	14	19
F ,,	...	1	2	...	4	...	19	26
G Cadets	...	...	1	...	3	4	21	29
H	...	...	...	...	1	...	39	40
I	...	...	...	...	3	...	25	28
K	...	...	...	...	1	...	17	18
L	...	...	1	...	...	...	71	72
Staff & Band	...	...	...	...	1	...	24	25
Army Staff	...	1	...	2	...	...	5	8
Total...	1	5	10	5	32	4	312	369

The following officers were on parade :—Lieut.-Col. Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant; Capt. Hodgkinson, Adjutant; Capts. Baird, Place, Lund, and Freeborn; Lieuts. Jeffries, Devlin, T. M. English, Savage, Tucker, Brewin, Prior-de-Saone, and F. W. English; 2nd Lieuts, Rowland and Kenny.

The Artillery Volunteers likewise had their usual drill with the heavy guns.

Yesterday the members of the three Volunteer Corps held their annual church parade. The Light Horse assembled at the Elphinstone Circle Gardens, and the Artillery Volunteers met at Sir Richard Temple's Statue, while the Bombay Volunteers fell in at the Gymkhana, and from each of these points marched to the different churches. The majority of the members of three corps attended the St. Thomas's Cathedral, where the Rev. Goldwyer Lewis, the honorary chaplain of the Bombay Volunteer Corps, assisted by the Rev. F. N. Hill, conducted the service and preached the sermon choosing as his text the Ephesians, VI, 12.

GUJARAT COLLEGE GATHERING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDANT.)

AHMEDABAD, FEB. 2.

THE students and professors of the Gujarat College met in Bholanath Sarabhai's bungalow to express their gratitude to their retiring principal on the 30th ult. The hall was well decorated and the illumination was splendid. The proceedings began with music, which lasted for about half an hour. The company then partook of refreshments. The tables were well spread, and the management was thoroughly efficient. After refreshments a senior student of the Gujarat College addressed the gathering, and concluded his speech by reading a sonnet, which he had composed for the occasion.

The Sun that shone so long upon this sphere,
Removing darkness, show'ring purest light,
Directing, by his rays, our infant sight
To regions unexplored, diffusing here
The germs of life,—the life that gives the flower
Its lovely bloom—that Sun, that chief delight
Of this our little world, will soon alight
On other lands. The orb goes lower and lower
And Nature smiles with mellow light awhile,
Rejoicing in the farewell glance of love,
But this, in truth, is naught but Sorrow's smile,
For now behold the starry tears above
And dewy ones below,—how fast they spring!
And hark! what plaintive tunes this wind doth sing.

Mr. Anandshankar Dhruva, a graduate of the Gujarat College, then presented Professor Dalal a copy of the Sanskrit verses he had composed for that occasion.

Mr. P. J. Taleyarkhan, a senior student, next addressed the meeting, saying that—

He would be guilty of gross ingratitude were he not to take that opportunity of expressing how very much indebted he was to the retiring principal. While at the local High School as while at the Gujarat College, Prof. Dalal treated him with fatherly affection, and the interest he took in his well-being prompted him to work at his books as best he could lest he should be deemed undeserving of the kindness that was ever shown towards him. The days he had passed under the fostering care and loving tuition of Prof. Dalal would never pass from his memory. In after life, when he would, in his reflective moments, look back upon the panorama of past years, nothing would strike him so much as the work done by his kind good tutor. Quoting the Poet Laureate's line, "Sorrow's crown of Sorrow is remembering happier things," he asked his friends to imagine how his eyes would be filled with tears of gratitude when memory would bring back around him the light of those happy days he had passed under his tutor. Ever ready to help his students, himself fond of learning and instilling love of learning in the hearts of his pupils, uniformly kind and agreeable, Prof. Dalal deserved the profoundest respect of every one who had come in contact with him. The speaker concluded by wishing him a long and happy life.

Mr. Kinkhabvalla then presented to Prof. Dalal a copy of Gujarati verses specially composed. Then followed a few more speeches from the students, two of which deserve notice. Mr. Mehta said :—

He had long thought of expressing his gratitude to the worthy Principal, but being naturally reserved and shy, he put off doing so every time he thought of it. The opportunity that was given to him that night was the last one, and he therefore thought of availing himself of it. He did not know whether to call that night one of sorrow or of joy—sorrow on account of the departure of such a kind and obliging Principal and joy on account of his having taken that opportunity to say what he had long wished to say. His speech moved the audience to some degree; but the effect of this speech was soon removed by a speech from another student which afforded good deal of amusement to the company. The speaker tried all along to be witty, and the effect of his effort was heightened by the broken English which he spoke, I think, intentionally.

After the students had said their say, Prof. Kathavate, who was received with cheers, delivered an impressive speech full of emotion, just the sort of speech that a dear friend of Prof. Dalal could be expected to deliver on such an occasion.

Prof. Dalal, he said, had sopken so highly of him the previous day at the Shah-i-Bagh meeting that it was his duty to thank him publicly for his kind words, and he thanked the students for having given him an opportunity to do so. It was simply the kindness of Prof. Dalal that made him speak what he did in respect of him. Their friendship began while at College; they were close friends even then and had continued to remain so ever since. It was not, therefore, to be wondered at that he spoke so highly of him the other day. His words were those of a dear friend. The gathering of the students on that night was, he said, a great moral lesson to him. It showed to him how his friend had worked so as to win the hearts of the students. He had read somewhere the description of the most perfect state of body as being the state in which each limb performed its function without feeling the slightest pressure from any other limb. The Gujarat College during the principalship of his friend afforded an illustration of that description. His Colleagues never felt they were subordinates. He always thought as if he himself were the Principal of the college; so well was the College managed and so kindly was he treated, as also each of his colleagues. I confess my inability to do justice to Prof. Kathvate's speech. I am sorry I made no notes there.

Professor Cowser, Professor Sarana, Mr. B. P. Dalal, and Miss Sorabji next addressed the gathering. Their speeches were short and suited to the occasion.

Professor Dalal then delivered a long and very instructive speech.

After thanking the students for the kind treatment they had given him and the professors for the help they had rendered to him, he gave a long advice to the students in words which were as humorous as they were instructive. He told them over and over again that honesty was the best policy, that they should not allow their judgment to be swayed by monetary considerations so as to lead them away from the path of honesty, that self-complacency, vain-gloriousness, and the consequent inclination to attach no importance to the judgment of experienced men—faults characterizing many an educated youth—were hindrances to the development of the mind, and that he hoped the conduct of all his students would be such as to make him feel proud of them. He wished them all a happy, virtuous life.

Professor Dalal then went round the whole company shaking hands and exchanging a few words with each student. After he had resumed his seat, Professor Kathavate placed a garland of flowers round his neck and a bouquet in his hand amidst loud cheers. *Pan-supari*, *attar*, and *gulab* were then distributed and the proceedings terminated with three cheers for the retiring Principal.

BOWEN MEMORIAL CHURCH.

THE corner-stone of the memorial church, which being erected to the memory of the late Reverend George Bowen, who died in Bombay on the 5th of February of last year, was laid on Saturday afternoon by Bishop J. M. Thoburn. The half-constructed walls were profusely adorned with flags, amongst which prominently floated the stars and stripes of America, as a mark of honour, doubtless to the country which gave birth to the man who had done so much for the Christian Church in India. The corner-stone bore the inscription, "The corner-stone of this church was laid by Bishop J. M. Thoburn, B. D., first Methodist Episcopal Bishop of India, 2nd February 1889." When completed the new building ought to present a rather neat appearance. It is situated a little off the Apollo Bunder, the walls are of rubble masonry plaster, and it is to have a tower at the north-west corner, about 80 feet in height. The interior, which will be something like 60 feet long by 30 feet broad, and 26 feet high, will have a gallery at the west end, the dais being opposite, and is to contain sittings for between two and three hundred people. Above the church will be the parsonage, which will add other 14 feet to the building. In the tower will be situated the study. There will be a sitting-room, 17 feet 6 inches by 24 feet, and three bedrooms, two of them 15 feet by 18 feet, and the other 17 feet by 12 feet. Then there will be a dining-room 18 feet 6 inches, by 12 feet 6 inches, which may be used as a missionary meeting room. The study room, 11 feet by 10 feet and a half, and three bath rooms completes the accommodation of the parsonage, while there will be a verandah on either side 6 feet in width. The cost is estimated at Rs 30,000, a portion of which is coming from America, the balance being made up by public subscription. The architects, it may be added, are Messrs. Gostling, Morris, and Ashdown.

THE HUNT SKY RACES.

THE members of the Bombay Hunt brought off their sky meeting very successfully on Saturday afternoon. A programme of six events was discussed, and considering it was only a sky meeting the card was very well filled. The Bombay Gymkana Sky Races were held but a month ago, and the fact that Saturday's proceedings evoked such a good deal of interest and sport it speaks well for the prospects of the coming engagement in March. The Grand Stand was well patronised, and though the general public did not show up as they do on more important occasions, the attendance was rather numerous. The band of the 4th Rifles played during the evening, and as the honorary secretary had secured the services of the representative of Messrs. Archer and Co. there was nothing wanting. Little money, however, changed hands, but the presence of the penciller was sufficient to maintain an interest in the evening's proceedings. Of the six races put down for contest, three were flat and three over hurdles. The Hunt Maiden Plate was the first, and it attracted five competitors, of whom Viscount proved the best, winning on the post. Arab Lad, well-ridden by Captain Phayre, easily pulled off the next event, the Hunt Pony Chase, and Fatzke cantered home the winner in the Grand Military, having been deserted by two of his companions, Warrior and Pintail, almost at the start, and then left alone at the second last obstacle by Bob, whose rider unfortunately broke a stirrup. The "Hunt Chase, the fourth item, fell to Miras, whose name was not down on the card, though his owner had declared the previous evening. In this race, unfortunately for the public, the rest of the field were disposed of early, both horses refusing the first hurdles. A field of three showed up in the fifth race, Himalaya being the favourite. The result justified public opinion, as Aga Junghi's horse, ridden by Captain Phayre, was never headed. The last event, the Pony Derby, was won by Nap, Captain Phayre again up, and a good fight was made for the second and third places.

The following are the results :—

FIRST RACE.—"Hunt Maiden Plate." 5 furlongs.

Aga Koochi Saheb's c a g Viscount, 9st 6lb, Mahomed	1
Mr Grant's g a p Ærolite, 8st 4lb, Native	2
Mr Pottinger's g a p Rawane, 7st 12lb, Native	3
Mr Dale's b a p Janitor, 8st 12lb, Owner	0
Mr B's b a p Don Pedro, 6st 9lb, Native	0

Betting: 2 to 1 Rawane, even Viscount, 3 to 1 Ærolite, 4 to 1 Don Pedro, and 2 to 1 Janitor.

Captain Gordon, who acted as starter, sent the field well away together, Ærolite and Viscount keeping almost on even terms till the straight, when Ærolite took the lead by a short head. Viscount, however, spurted well when near home and won the verdict on the post, Rawane being third. Time 1m. 11 4-5secs.

SECOND RACE.—"Hunt Pony Chase."

Captain Phayre's g w p Arab Lad, 11st 2lb, Owner.	1
Mr Gray's b w p Butcher Boy, 11st, Mr Graham...	2
Mr Gordon's r cb m Granite, 11st, Owner	0

Betting: 6 to 4 Arab Lad, 3 to 2 Butcher, and 2 to 1 Granite.

Arab Lad jumped off with the lead, and was closely followed by Butcher Boy, who, however, early showed signs of being out of it. Granite was not at all in it, having refused the very first hurdle, and he never took kindly to the others. Arab Lad cantered home the winner, Butcher Boy being a long way behind :—

THIRD RACE.—"Grand Military."

Mr Gaube's g w m Fatzke, 12st 7lb, Owner	1
Mr. Brooks' b w g Bob, 13st 7lb, Owner	2
Mr. Benson's g w g Warrior, 12st 7lb, Owner	0
Mr H Symon's b w p Pintail, 13st, Mr Graham	0

Betting: 6 to 4 Fatzke, 3 to 2 Bob, and 3 to 1 Pintail and Warrior.

Fatzke and Bob led off the field, the former slightly in advance over the first two hurdles, which lead he subsequently increased a great deal. Warrior and Pintail refused their hurdles at the start and could not be brought to face any of the obstacles. When drawing near home Bob lessened the distance between himself and Fatzke, but at the second last hurdle his rider had to pull up owing to his stirrup leather breaking. Fatzke thus romped home alone.

FOURTH RACE.—"Hunt Chase."

Mr. Graham's g a h Miras, Owner	1
Mr. Symon's b w g Lapwing, 13st. 7lb., Mr. Brooks.	2
Mr. Nathan's c a h Vikar, 11st 7lb, Mr. Gaube	3

Betting: 5 to 2 Miras 2 to 1 Lapwing and Vikar.

The three got away together, but Miras took the first hurdle alone, and won easily. Vikar stubbornly refused to jump anything and the Lapwing required a good deal of persuasion before he overcame his prejudices, so he was a long way out of it, and came second on sufferance.

FIFTH RACE.—"Arab and C. B. Handicap," ¾ mile.

Aga Junghi Sha's b a h Himalaya, 10st. 7lb, Capt. Phayre	1
Mr. Grant's b a h Lansdowne, 10st 7lb, Mr. Gordon	2
Mr N S Symon's b a g Ishmael, 10st 7lb, Owner ...	0

Betting: 5 to 2 Himalaya, 3 to 1 Lansdowne, and 2 to 1 Ishmael.

The field were sent off in company. Himalaya then went to the head of affairs, attended closely by Lansdowne. Up the straight the latter pressed his leader hard, but Himalaya was never headed and won easily. Time—1 min. 26 secs.

SIXTH RACE.—"Pony Derby," ½ mile.

Capt Phayre's b a p Nap, 10st 5lb, Owner	1
Mr Cobbold's c a p Locatus, 11st, Owner	2
Mr Behren's b a p Bankrupt, 10st 4lb, Mr Webb ...	3
Mr Warden's c cb p Raby, 11st, Owner	0
Mr Glazebrook's g w p Kangaroo, 10st 11lb, Mr Barton	0
Mr Graham's g a p Jerry, Owner...	0

Betting: 3 to 2 Nap, 3 to 1 Locatus, 4 to 1 Bankrupt, 3 to 2 Kangaroo, 4 and 3 to 1 the rest.

After one false start the starters followed the lead of Nap and Locatus, who ran neck and neck till the bend, where Nap's position near the rails gave him a chance to improve it turning into the straight. This advantage he maintained, and won by a quarter of a length, Bankrupt being a very good third. Time 58 seconds.

ABOLITION OF THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Within a fortnight of my drawing the attention of the University authorities, through the medium of your journal, to the scheme proposed on the strength of Mr. Wordsworth's weighty opinion that the existing matriculation be turned into the Entrance Examination at the several recognised colleges in arts, medicine, and engineering, I am gratified to find an echo to the same in the recent erudite lecture of the Rev. Goldwyer Lewis on "Education." In these hard times the "utilitarian theory," as the learned lecturer aptly calls it, "has much to recommend it. . . The difficulty might be met by the colleges each matriculating its own students." I am now in a position to lay before your readers the result of the making of the P. E. compulsory to those joining the College of Science at Poona. The number of devotees at that temple of Minerva has beautifully lessened since the new arrangement, and at the commencement of the current year only *seven* students joined the college against seventy in 1887. Is there, sir, any "pressing need" for students knowing that the monkey can take out its liver at will, as the P. E. course in Persian teaches, or that Darius was defeated by Alexander at Issus, before they are given problems in trigonometry and conic sections for solution? The authorities at the College of Science will attain their end if they hold an examination like the present matriculation at their own college, and admit those aspirants only that are "up" in English, mathematics, and sciences. In this case the time that is now wasted in passing the P. E. will be more profitably employed in the selected subjects and the final school examination will be an accomplished fact.—Yours, &c.

Jan. 31. R. B. PAYMASTER.

THE HOLI HOLIDAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—This year the Holi holidays are fixed for Saturday and Sunday, the 16th and 17th March next. I fail to see how the Dholiwandan holiday can be observed when it is Pornima until after 12 noon. The Dholiwandan thus cannot be performed on Sunday as it is the day of sun, yet, there being Pornima till after 12 noon, it cannot be performed at all. Will not the authorities arrange matters otherwise or is it too late? The 18th March is the proper date.—Yours, &c.,

Jan. 30. A HINDU.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—Feb. 2.

(Before Mr. Justice Parsons and a Common Jury.)

EXEMPTION FROM ATTENDANCE.

The First Criminal Sessions of the present year commenced to-day. Before the commencement of the regular business of the Sessions, Mr. Inverarity applied to his Lordship that Mr. Clerke, Executive Engineer in charge of the Tausa works, be exempted from attendance owing to the important nature of his duties, and the necessity of his presence at the works. The application was made on an affidavit filed by Mr. Ollivant, Municipal Commissioner.

His Lordship said he would exempt the juror for the next week.

JURORS FINED.

Messrs. W. C. Taylor and A. P. Gould, members of the common jury, were fined Rs. 50 each for not answering when their names were called out. Later in the day they appeared, and having given satisfactory reasons about their absence, the fine was remitted.

CULPABLE HOMICIDE NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER.

Private James W. Swift was charged with committing culpable homicide not amounting to murder by causing the death of one Andu Gandoo by means of a gun at a place called Nagota in the Nugger taluka. Mr. Russell appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Slater for the defence.

Mr. Russell, addressing the jury, said that the circumstances of the case were brief. The prisoner, who belonged to the Fusilier Regiment, went out on the 8th November last with a gun for the purpose of shooting towards a village called Nagota in the Nugger taluka. The prisoner came across some *kunbees*, who were seated in a field taking their meals. On seeing him advance the *kunbis* called out to him not to approach them, as they were at their meals. The prisoner did not seem to heed their request, but came nearer, whereupon the deceased, Andu, called out "khabardar!" The prisoner seemed to have got excited at this and discharged his gun, the contents of which lodged in the stomach of the deceased. The *kunbees* raised an alarm. As the prisoner was running away, they pursued him and caught hold of him. One of the *kunbees* then went to call a Parsee gentleman, Mr. Framji Ardesheer, who came and saw the prisoner in custody of the men.

Ganoo Kanoo, examined by Mr. Russell, said: I am a *kunbi* and so was the deceased. We were at our meals when the deceased was shot. The accused was coming near us when we all cried out, "keep at a distance; don't touch us." He said something which we did not understand. He advanced to us, whereupon we got up with our food in our hands. He got angry. We retired at some distance from him, and Andu said "*khabardar, choop raho*!"; whereupon the prisoner aimed his gun at Andu and hit him. Andu fell down at once, and the soldier ran away with his gun. Andu died there and then. I and one of my companions sat by the corpse, and others went in pursuit of the soldier. The body of the deceased was taken to the village. He was the strongest of us all.

In his cross-examination by Mr. Slater the witness said:—Andu had no dog with him on the day in question. He did not own a dog at all, and there was no dog with any of our party that morning. When the prisoner came very near us we ran away.

Did he touch you?—We did not allow him to touch us; we ran off. None of us attempted to touch him, nor did we attempt to take his gun. Andu, raising one of his hands, said "Take care; keep quiet." He said so when the gun was aimed at him. When the prisoner pointed his gun at him he said, "Do not kill me." The gun went off at once.

Bajeeram Maraba, a *kunbi*, corroborated the above witness. He said that as soon as Andu was hit, he expired, and witness then sat crying by his side. There was no dog near at the time.

In his cross-examination by Mr. Slater, the witness said the prisoner came to the party so near as ten feet, and as he was still advancing up to them, they all got up and ran away.

Had Andu any dog at all belonging to him?—No, not at all.

Continuing, the witness said he did not know a man in his village named Malhari. None of the party had a dog with him.

Did you not see that the soldier had hit a dog, and some persons were trying to take away the gun from him?—No.

Did you see him hit a bird?—No.

Were there any birds about that he could have hit?—No.

Bhagoo Malhari, a *kunbi*, gave corroborative evidence. He said that there was no dog or bird near the place where they were standing.

Sydoo Appa was the next witness for the prosecution who gave the following evidence:—I know Andu He was shot by a soldier. I was about 40 paces from the soldier when he discharged the gun. When Andu was shot. I cried out. After firing the gun, the soldier ran away. I and two others who were grazing our cattle ran after the soldier and arrested him.

In his cross-examination the witness said:—I turned round when the gun was aimed. When the gun was fired about I was forty paces from the soldier. The soldier ran after Andu and then shot him. Andu had no dog with him; none of us had one. I did not hear a shot fired before Andu was shot

Doodia Gunnoo said:—I remember having arrested the accused in my village. He had a gun in his hand when I seized him and was running away. As I was running after him, he pointed his gun three or four times at me. After arresting the accused I handed him over to the police.

Mr. Framji Ardasheer said:—I received information on the 8th November last that one of my men, Andu by name, was shot. In consequence of this information I went to the Sergeant-Major and went with him to the village. When I got there I saw the accused, and some villagers were standing around him. When questioned by the Sergeant-Major, he said he had gone out shooting and had shot a dove, and at the back of the dove was a dog, which he shot. A native came up and took hold of his gun, which went off and shot a man. I did not see a dog at the place.

Cross-examined:—On asking the prisoner, he told me that he had accidentally shot a dog dead, and then some one came and laid hold of his gun, which went off and shot a man. The accused did not deny that the man was shot. I asked the villagers about the dog, but none was shown to me. I did not see the place where Andu was shot.

Sergeant-Major Murray said:—I recollect that on the 8th November last, Mr. Framji came to me, and we went to the village, where I saw the accused. I asked him what he had done, and he said that he had been out shooting and shot a dove; that behind the dove was a dog, of which he shot accidentally; that some men then came to him, and he endeavoured to explain to them what he had done, but they laid hold of the gun, which exploded by accident.

Cross-examined:—I would not for my part use the gun which the prisoner had. The locks are weak and very old, and the gun is likely to go off easily. I have known the prisoner for about three years, and during that period he has borne a good character. He had a good conduct stripe. I have never known anything against him. I do not think the prisoner is a man who in cold blood would fire a gun and shoot a man unless he was greatly excited.

Dr. Boustead, who had made a *post-mortem* examination of the body of the deceased, said he found several shots in the body of the deceased, and from the injuries he was of opinion that the man had died from the effects of a shot wound, and that the gun had been fired from about 20 yards. The gun was an ordinary cylinder 12 bore one, and was likely to go off in a struggle.

A statement made by the accused was here put in. It showed that the prironer took a comrade's gun to try it, and took with him only three charges. He went to a village about a mile and a half away and entered a plantation, and whilst there he hit a dog. He told a native who came up to him that if he were to call at his barracks he would pay for the animal that was killed. The man left him, but a short while afterwards the villagers turned out, surrounded him, and demanded his gun. Some of them caught him round his waist, and others came in front of him and tried to take his gun away from him. In the struggle, the gun went off, and a man who was standing about 20 yards away was shot. The accused waited till the Sergeant-Major of his regiment arrived and took him away

Lieut. Willy Dodd, of the Lancashire Fusiliers, who was called for the defence, was then examined by Mr. Slater. He said:—The prisoner belongs to my company. He is a man of very good character. The only offence he committed was that once deserted the regiment. He was enlisted in June 1883, deserted in September 1884, and was brought back in January 1885. During the time he was in the army, there was no complaint against him of using violence.

Cross-examined by Mr. Russell, the witness said that a soldier leaving the regiment and taking a gun with him had first to obtain a certificate. The accused was not much educated.

Joseph Alfred Crisp, Armourer-Sergeant in the Lancashire Fusiliers, being examined by Mr. Russel said he had extracted the charge from the gun handed to him by the court. It contained only powder and no shot.

The case having been closed, Mr. Russell, addressing the court for the prosecution expressed his surprise at the evidence which had been tendered regarding the conduct of the prisoner, because it did not show a clear record of character. The prisoner had, it appeared, deserted his regiment, and had gone out shooting without taking leave from the authorities. The story of the prosecution was fully worthy of credit, for there was no reason why the four *kunbees* should come forward deliberately to perjure themselves. The deceased was probably hungry when he went up to the *kunbees*, who were taking their food, and excited by their inability to understand his request or refusal to give him food, he fired at the deceased who was the strongest of the party. His subsequent attempt to escape went very much against him, and the story which he told the Sergeant-Major, on being questioned by him appeared to have been invented by him on the spur of the moment. The accused said he had killed a dog; but he never showed or asked to show where the dog was killed.

Mr. Slater then addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner. He said that the question of the accused having deserted his regiment or gone out shooting without permission was one for the military authorities to deal with. It had nothing whatever to do with the charge laid against the accused at the present moment. During the period that he had been in the army, the prisoner's general conduct was excellent, and there was not a single instance on record of his having ever exhibited violent temper before. Counsel asked the jury to discredit the evidence of the prosecution, contending that there was nothing before the court to reject the story which the prisoner had told the Sergeant-Major. He told him that he had shot a dog, that some natives came up to him and demanded why he had killed the animal, and that in the struggle which ensued the gun went off accidentally and hit a man about twenty yards away. If the jury were inclined to believe the story of the prosecution, the utmost that the prisioner could be convicted of was doing a rash and negligent act. In any case the prisoner had no intention or desire of killing the native, and he was deeply sorry for the accident. No motive had been suggested for the crime attributed to him; and in the absence of such motive, it was difficult to believe that he should be guilty of a cold-blooded murder.

His Lordship in briefly summing up the case said that this was one of the unfortunate cases which sometimes happened in this country of misunderstanding occurring between natives and British soldiers when out shooting. There was no doubt whatever that the death was caused by the firing of the gun which the accused had in his possession. The onus lay upon the accused to some extent to show under what circumstances the gun was fired and the death was caused. The actual point for the jury to determine was simply this—whether the gun was fired off by intention or accident. The evidence of the four men who were out with Andu appeared to him to tally very well together. Very few discrepancies had been pointed out in their evidence, and they were discrepancies as to distance and position, and those who had any experience of native witnesses of that class knew that their observations were scarcely accurate in these matters. The question that would occur to the mind was this—Why should the prisoner deliberately shoot Andu? It was suggested by the prosecution that he was hungry and wanted bread. But that was no reason why he should shoot down a man. If the jury was of opinion that the story of the prisoner was true, then there was, of course, an end of the case. But it must be noticed that no dog was found, either dead or wounded. That apparently went against the truth of the story, and his Lordship did not understand why no search was made for the dog, though the prisoner had alleged that he had killed one. If Andu was shot by accident, there was apparently no reason for the prisoner running away. But there was the possibility that he should be frightened by the accident and try to escape. There was another view of the case which his Lordship said he must place before the jury, and that was that there might be some truth in the stories of both the prosecution and the defence. It might be that there was a scuffle, and that the prisoner fired a gun in order to effect his escape and avoid being arrested. Even if he had aimlessly fired the gun, the act would, of course, constitute an offence. There were three views which arose out of the case—first, that the firing might be the result of an accident, secondly that the firing might be the result of a deliberate intention; and thirdly, that the firing, though intentional, might not be aimed at any particular person, but was done simply with the object of effecting his escape.

The jury retired for a short while, and when they returned, the foreman informed the court that they had agreed to their verdict.

Mr. Starling (Clerk of the Crown)—Do you find the prisoner guilty or not guilty?

The Foreman—Not guilty by a majority of 8 to 1.

Mr. Starling. Then do you find it was an accident?

The Foreman.—From the evidence before us we are unable to convict the prisoner. We are inclined to give him the benefit of the doubt, and find that his act was an accident.

The Judge, addressing the prisoner, said. The jury finds you not guilty by a majority which I accept; and therefore I acquit and discharge you. I trust this will be a lesson to you not to go out shooting without leave.

The prisoner then left the dock.

A NOTED CHARACTER.

An old Parsee named Dorabji Sorabji was charged with stealing a watch belonging to a Hindoo residing in Bhooleshwar.

Hariwallabdas Nagardas, a clerk living in Bhooleshwar, said that on the morning of the 30th November last, he having bathed, came into his hall and went to the window. After a few minutes he turned round, when he saw the prisoner in the hall standing near a chair. In a niche close by was his watch. When he saw the prisoner, the latter asked him where Muncharam Javeri was. Witness replied there was no such man living in the house. After the prisoner had left, witness found the watch missing. He went after the prisoner and called him back upstairs. He came up, and in reply to witness he admitted that he had taken away the watch. Bing asked why, he said he wanted to show it to Muncharam. He took out the watch from his pocket, Witness then sent a broker to bring in a sepoy, who came and took the prisoner into custody, Mahashankar Jeebbai, the broker, corroborated the story of the prosecutor.

In reply to his Lordship, the prisoner said that he went to the prosecutor's house to make inquiries about a certain man, and as he was going down the stairs, the prosecutor called him up and charged him with stealing a watch. This was all a got up affair.

The jury unanimously found the prisoner guilty.

The prisonor admitted that he had been convicted several times of various offences, and that on the last occasion he was sentenced by the High Court to transportation for 10 years.

His Lordship said that as the last sentence upon the prisoner had no effect upon him, he should now be transported for life.

BITING OFF A WIFE'S NOSE.

Abraham Salem was charged with having caused grievous hurt to his wife by biting off her nose.

Hussoo, the wife of the accused, said:—I was married to the prisoner six months ago and lived in Camateepora 5th Lane. About a month ago I left my husband and went to live with my parents. I left him because he killed a cat belonging to my father and went to live with my parents. One day while I was standing near a cocoanut seller's shop in company with my mother and younger sister, my husband came and twisted the neck of my younger sister and threatened to bite her. He let her go and then throwing me down upon the ground and laying his foot upon my chest, he bit off a portion of my nose. He then produced a clasped knife from his pocket and caught hold of my ear. I became insensible, and when I came to my senses, I found myself in the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital.

Cross-examined by the prisoner, the woman said she had never accused her former husband of an offence similar to this.

After the close of Hussoo's evidence, the prisoner in his statement to the court said that he went to the shop where his wife and her younger sister were standing. They both attacked him, and in the scuffle that took place he bit his wife he knew not where. He now saw that he had bitten off a portion of her nose. He was drunk at the time.

Mariam, Hussoo's mother, corroborated the complainant's story.

The foreman of the jury here got up and said that from the evidence of the two witnesses and the statement made by the prisoner the jury was unanimous that the prisoner was guilty.

His Lordship said that the jury should not hasten to pronounce a verdict of guilty before hearing the defence.

The prisoner declined to cross-examine any of the other witnesses for the prosecution; but he said that his wife having attacked him in his vital parts, he had to bite her in self-defence.

The jury having brought in a verdict of guilty, his Lordship, in pronouncing sentence, observed that the prisoner had committed a cowardly and brutal attack upon his wife, who was disfigured for life. The prisoner was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years.

A heavy fall of snow is reported from the Jalap Pass—an unfortunate occurrence at the moment, as it will make communication between Gnatong and the Chumbi Valley difficult.

HAYES' HORSE COMPETITIONS.

Captain Hayes' horse performance was held on Wednesday afternoon at the Race Stand in the presence of the Viceroy, Lady Lansdowne, Sir Frederick Roberts, and a large and fashionable assembly. The performance was in aid of the Jockeys' and Trainers' Benevolent Fund. There were six events, the first being high jumping for horses. For this four competed, Mr. Maxwell on Sir William, who jumped faultlessly, taking the prize from Mr. Butler's Little Sampson, Mr. Welcome's Fred and Mr. Macklin's Confusion. The obstacle consisted of three bars resting on empty boxes, and so contrived that they could be raised or lowered at will. The first entries commenced with the top bar at three feet nine-inches, which was gradually increased to four feet. To this succeeded high jumping for ponies, beginning at two feet nine inches. Four competed, and by the time the bar reached four feet Mr. Rice's Grant and Mr. Hard's Hard Jack, who had performed poorly, were struck out. Colonel Gatacre on The Jewel and Mr. Butler on Little Sampson continued the contest till the bar was raised to four feet eight inches. Both ponies fenced beautifully, though not without occasional mistakes, and finally divided the prize.

The next event was a riding lesson over fences without reins. Mrs. Hayes rode a grey Waler without reins, but Captain Hayes guided the horse with long reins. It was taken over bars and round the enclosure, the performance being applauded.

The fourth event was high jumping for horses that had never run in a race. For this Mr. Maxwell's Sir William, Captain Hayes' Sir Charles, ridden by Mrs. Hayes, Mr. Welcome's Fred, Colonel Gatacre's Thakob and Mr. Verschoyle's The Sno, competed. The first named horse secured the prize, the highest limit attained by him being four feet seven inches.

The fifthitem on the programme was a buck-jumping riding competition, for which there were two entries. One was a large brown horse whose buck-jumping was of a very mild kind: but the other, a small waler mare, left nothing to be desired in her attempts to dislodge her rider. After a time, failing to unseat the young and powerful Australian rough-rider who rode her, she crashed through the rails, and horse and rider rolled over almost in front of the Viceregal Stand, without any damage however. This animal was to have been subjected to Captain Hayes' well known system, but, having bolted, a substitute was found who hardly proved vicious enough to make the lesson very interesting.

The performance on the whole was a great success and a vast sum was taken in gate-money.

HIGH COURT.—February 4.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

359-87—Little, S, F and N—Haji Sulleman Haji Sumar vs Tyab Gool Mahomed and others—Thakurdas, D and C.—Part heard.

406-86—Hore, C and B—Noorbai vs Haji Moosa Haji Hassum and others—Jefferson, B, D and K.

202-88—Payne, G and S—Hasumbhai Visram vs Ebrahimbhai Kurmally—Mansuklal and D.

314-86—Jefferson, B, D and K—C A Turner vs Cullianji Amirchund—Hore, C and B.

424-88—Ardesir, H and D—Cowasji Adurji Bamji vs Goolbai and others—D S Garud, and in person.

107-87—Ardesir, H and D—The Gokuldas Valabdas Manufacturing Co. vs James Scott and others—Craigie, L and O.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Scott.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Undefended New Long Cause.

501-88—Macfarlane, E. and H.—Dhunjibhoy Cursetji and others vs. Bai Manockbai.

Long Causes.

378-87—Little, S, F and N—C A Turner vs Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy—Thakurdas, D and C. Part heard.

380-38—Tobin and R—Sir Henry Morland vs The G I P R Co—Little, S, F and N.

881-88—Tobin and R—Dame F H H Morland vs The G I P R Co—Little, S. F and N.

69-88—Jefferson, B, D and K—Janabbai and another vs Bai Dhakubai and others—In person.

84-88—Tyabji and D—Lalji Doongersey and others vs Dinbai and others—Pestonji and R, and Craigie, L and O.

THE FAMINE IN KIANGSU AND ANHUI.

The following letters are published by the *North China Herald* relative to the famine of which we have already given some account:—

A very great number of places in Anhui and Kiangsu are suffering from famine this year. The greatest distress is in the three prefectures of Ying-chow, Shou-chou, and Lu-chow in Anhui, and in the three prefectures of Ch'ang-chow, Chinkiang and Yangchow in Kiangsu. In Anhui the distress is caused by floods and in Kiangsu by drought; I have myself visited these places and have been an eye-witness of the state of affairs. It is needless to describe the condition of rags and misery to be found there. People are either at their last gasp, lying about the roads at the point of death, for they remain with empty stomachs weeping bitterly in their houses. These distressing circumstances are most painful to hear and to see. Now that winter is approaching with snow and wind of unusual severity, the state of affairs will be worse than one can imagine. In the district of Ho-fei in Lu-chow alone there are 300,00 families in extreme proverty. In Ying-chow and Shou Chou, there has been drought for two years and the whole population of the country is in a condition of famine.

Within the limits of the district of Tant'u Chinkiang, over an area of 200 *li*, not a grain of rice has been harvested. In the districts of Cheng and Kanchuan in Yang-chow scarcely a blade of grass is to be found. In the districts of Kiang yin and Ching chi in Ch'ang chou-fu there is nothing but weeds to be seen on the high lands, and among the hills at Ching chi, more than 100,000 refugees from other places are groaning and crying out for food.

Alas! It is terrible to think that there is no means of saving the lives of these millions of people. The Viceroy of the Two Kiang, Tseng, has done his utmost to get subscriptions; the Taotais and other officials under his jurisdiction have followed his example in commiserating the suffering of the people, and have besides joined with a number of Chinese and foreign gentlemen in inviting benevolent people of all countries to open their purse strings and give their help. At such a time when all the sources of charity seemed to have been exhausted, I think that a great undertaking of this sort should give new hope to the afflicted ones.—

DISTRESS IN SHANTUNG.

The members of the Baptist Mission write:—

Sir,—Your readers are already aware that owing to the failure of the crops this year, there is a famine impending throughout a large portion of Shantung. Although the public have already most liberally subscribed towards the relief of the people in other places, we are constrained by the necessities of the case to bring this district specially before them.

The people have for some time been living on the seeds of weeds, chaff, and bran, while in the country of Shou Kuang and elsewhere they are cutting off the green sprouts of the spring corn, and are eating them. This is of course but a temporary expedient for preserving life, and the distress must considerably increase as the winter advances, so that unless substantial help from outside be forthcoming, many of the people must die of starvation. In some counties where the distress is keenest, the officials have issued proclamations forbidding the transportation of grain to other countres, but this protective policy has not prevented famine prices prevailing. In our district, the officials are doing nothing beyond this to in any way meet the distress. The present calamity is intensified by the fact that in some places only half an average crop has been gathered for several years past.

The following table of the prices of grain is now fetching in I Tu Hsien, a county where the distress is perhaps least severe, will show the urgency of the matter:—

	Average Prices.	Present Prices.
Mill-t	....800 small cash per ton.	1,400 small cash per ton.
Beans	....800 ,, ,,	1,300 ,, ,,
KaoLiang	500 ,, ,,	1,000 ,, ,,
Rice	.....600 ,, ,,	1,409 ,, ,,
Wheat	..8.0 ,, ,,	1,200 ,, ,,

Wheat has not risen as much as the other grains, because it is hoped that a satisfactory harvest may be gathered in the spring, But this wheat crop, however plentiful or scarce it may prove, cannot be reaped for another five months, and prices have already reached the above figures, and are steadily going up.

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation will be glad to receive subcriptions on behalf of the relief fund, and it is hardly necessary to add that full reports will, from time to time, be sent to the press, giving details as to the distribution of such monies as we may receive.

THE YEAR'S CHINA COTTON TRADE.

Returns prepared by Messrs. Jamasjee and Eduljee, yarn-brokers in Hongkong, show the following results:—

The trade in Indian yarns during the past year shows no very marked improvement over that of 1887 as will be seen from the appended tables. The total imports to China and Japan seem to indicate a pause from the steady stride of increase noticeable for some years past. Sales effected in Hongkong are just about equal to those of the previous year, whilst exports to Shanghai and Japan from Hongkong show a decrease of about 3,000 bales or nearly 25 per cent. Direct imports, however, more than account for the reduction in local shipments to those markets.

The year commenced with a good enquiry and continued active throughout with but little intermission, demand varying from time to time in volume and choice of counts according to the exigencies of the trade, and prices of No. 6s.,—8s.,—10s.,—12s.,—16s., and 20s., which were quoted $57½,—60½,—66½,—68,—73 and 79½, respectively at the end of 1887 now close at $62,—65½,—70½,—71½,—77½, and 82½. Importers may be congratulated that the past can unquestionably be pronounced a better year than 1887. Values generally have ruled high and with the exception of No. 20s., which during the last three months show a small loss on cost, rates have been satisfactory throughout and more than covering prices have been obtained. In this connection, it may not be out of place to notice the exceptionally rapid growth of the spinning industry in India as indicated by the increase of the number of mills, more especially in the Bombay Presidency, where another crore of rupees of native capital has been invested in new mills, the products of two of which have been already imported into China and Japan during the past twelve months, and the ensuing year may see the completion of half a dozen more factories.

No. 4s.—Seem to have gone out of consumption altogether and require no mention in the absence of stocks, arrivals or sales.

Nos. 6s. and 8s.—Reported settlements are about equal to those of the previous year. Demand, which has been remarkably steady throughout, has run on two or three standard chops only, chiefly, those of the Leopold and Bombay Cotton mills, and values have more than covered costs.

No. 10s. and 12s.—The increase in reported sales is about 2,000 bales over the previous year. Supplies, have not kept pace with requirements and stocks at the close are almost exhausted. Demand has been general and steady throughout at remunerative rates.

No. 14s.—Enquiry has been sluggish without intermission and a few insignificant sales are reported at unprofitable prices.

No. 16s.—Recorded sales show no improvement over those of the previous year. The market was very dull at the beginning of the season while prices ruled unsatisfactory. With the growth of the year however, a better feeling was experienced and business commenced to improve in volume, values slowly but steadily advanced until the middle of August when the highest point of the year was reached and Manokjee (sun chop) fetched 78½dols. Receipts now became too general and were overdone, the market quietened, prices receded 50 cents. to a dollar per bale at which reduction a steady business is again current and stocks at the close show a considerable decrease. Prices on the whole have been satisfactory throughout.

No. 20s.—Reported sales indicate a decrease of 3,000 bales compared with those of the previous year. Supplies were exhausted early in the year and sales to arrive were effected. Values advanced owing to the scarcity and reached the highest point of the year in July. Heavy shipments then began to arrive and prices gradually weakened until they reached their present level. The market for the first nine months of the year was more than satisfactory, but the last three months have shown losses to importers. As was the case in 1887, purchases by Foreigners, were neither large nor continuous in consequence of heavy direct shipments to Shanghai and Japan which have glutted those markets. The war of rates between the P. and O. and Rubattino steamers, has continued throughout the year, but as we go to press, a settlement has been come to, and a tariff of rates of freight about the level ruling before the competition, is being arranged between those Companies and the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's. It remains to be seen what effect the increased rate of freight will have on our trade during the ensuing year.

Nos. 18s., 22s. and 24s.—A trifling business has been done in Hongkong at unremunerative prices, and the counts seem to be getting out of favour.

RAW COTTON.

The following statistics of imports for the last nine years may prove interesting:—

Year.	Bengal.	Bombay.	Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Madras.	Total. Imports to Hongkong.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
1880	99,786	6,344	12,165	6,197	2,812	127,304
1881	115,152	3,516	5,102	1,154	4,002	128,916
1882	98,234	2,119	12,915	3,752	3,145	120,165
1883	96,289	1,162	12,813	9,169	1,569	121,002
1884	95,069	4,120	6,512	8,273	1,724	125,698
1885	48,913	......	4,009	17,752	860	71,534
1886	48,177	......	8,924	5,515	618	63,252
1887	42,090	......	7,912	3,588	89	53,689
1888	39,759	......	3,619	5,287	......	48,665

Total imports show a decrease of nearly 5,000 bales. Demand, throughout, has been of a hand to mouth character and prices obtained far from encouraging. The partial failure of the new cotton crop in India in consequence of later rains in most of the cotton-producing districts may have led to the falling-off in imports, but it is generally believed that the trade is gradually dwindling in proportion to the rapid increase in the importations of low counts of Indian grey yarn.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

The following are comparative tables of imports and exports and reported sales of Indian grey yarn. Effected in Hongkong during the years 1876-77, 1878-79, 1880-81, 1882-83, 1884-85, 1886-87, and 1888:—

Year.	Imports to Hong-kong.	Direct shipments from Bombay to Shanghai and Japan.	Total Imports to China and Japan.	4s.	6s.	8s.	10s.	12s.	14s.	16s.	18s.	20s.	22s.	24s.	Total Sales effected in Hong-kong.	Exports from Hong-kong to East & West Coast, S'hai & Japan.
				BALES OF DIFFERENT COUNTS SOLD IN HONGKONG.												
	Bales.	Bales	Bales.												Bales.	Bales.
1876	17,598	...	17,598	...	...	...	15	10	18	566	268	5,802	47	32	6,758	2,628
1877	30,289	...	30,289	...	...	...	1,324	214	95	1,824	234	13,867	52	196	17,806	6,567
1878	37,799	...	37,799	...	...	...	3,869	996	1,790	4,306	524	17,793	321	426	30,031	12,244
*1879	47,338	6,721	54,059	...	...	...	6,320	2,501	1,735	5,567	404	24,888	881	607	42,093	8,856
1880	60,265	3,980	64,245	...	...	...	8,050	3,303	1,293	7,506	53	29,271	89	6	49,571	5,332
1881	55,705	7,834	63,539	...	...	...	11,039	4,698	784	6,958	4	30,787	61	80	54,411	5,112
1882	82,286	6,458	88,744	...	...	...	17,759	8,756	745	11,125	34	39,238	153	135	77,945	7,906
1883	97,200	16,514	113,714	...	...	...	21,442	13,896	752	13,319	457	39,857	141	25	89,889	8,546
1884	137,075	12,858	149,933	25	552	526	29,293	16,165	474	15,395	271	49,632	30	87	112,450	12,446
†1885	150,221	27,954	178,175	50	1,975	1,808	39,662	14,547	326	22,011	559	66,938	8	10	147,894	9,699
1886	175,291	50,089	225,380	139	1,269	2,350	38,443	14,517	117	24,018	270	61,761	80	20	142,974	9,098
1887	178,790	88,435	267,225	25	2,416	2,921	52,400	18,336	40	29,909	51	76,044	30	5	182,152	11,138
1888	187,368	90,242	277,610	...	2,844	2,649	55,559	17,428	94	30,155	59	73,279	...	131	182,198	8,245

* Direct shipments to Japan commenced.

† Direct shipments to Shanghai commenced.

THE BOMBAY YARN TRADE IN JAPAN.

The following is Messrs. Fearon, Low and Co.'s report for 1888 of the Bombay yarn trade in Japan:—

We have to report a futher heavy increase in the trade in Indian cotton yarns during the past year, and the following comparison of the imports and deliveries during the four preceding years will prove of interest to both spinners and merchants, in showing them the important strides made, as well as giving them an idea of the consuming power of this market:—

Receipts	1884...	...14,833 bales.
,,	1885...	...21,755 ,,
,,	1886...	...28,450 ,,
,,	1887...	...40,616 ,,
,,	1888...	...53,368 ,,
Deliveries	1884...	...16,978 bales.
,,	1885...	...21,323 ,,
,,	1886...	...26,438 ,,
,,	1887...	...39,627 ,,
,,	1888...	...51,692 ,,

The stock carried over from the previous year amounted to 5,304 bales, and closes with 7,384 bales on hand; this at a fair estimate is sufficient for two months' requirements.

The market opened early in January with a heavy spurt, during which prices advanced from 1.00 dol. at 1.50 dol. per bale all round, and the eagerness to buy was so keen that forward contracts were entered into for delivery from four to six months ahead.

The impetus derived from this spurt was of considerable duration, and it instilled more life into the country trade, causing a brisk demand for consumption to spring up, which continued with little abatement until March during which interval prices appreciated fully 5.00 dol. per bale.

Early in April native dealers made a strong stand against any further advance, and the market was practically at a standstill until the end of the month, when their stocks beginning to run short, they were compelled to again enter the market. During this period prices had eased up about 1.00 dol. at 1.50 dol. per bale, but on the resumption of business early in May this was quickly regained, and by the end of the month, another dollar per bale was added to values, making an advance from the opening of the year of quite 6.00 dol. per bale.

During June harvesting operations greatly interfered with business, and throughout the whole of this month a very desultory and dragging demand was experienced. Holders now expressed anxiety to close their over-increasing stocks, and this exhibition of weakness was eagerly taken advantage of by dealers, who in their efforts to force the hands of importers, entered into heavy contracts from Shanghai—where a heavy decline had taken place—and prices were forced down 1.00 dol. at 1.50 dol. per bale.

The contracts entered into from Shanghai amounted to fully 2,000 bales which coming on top of increased shipments from Bombay, caused the market to weaken, and without cessation to continue to decline up to the close of the year.

Stocks now steadily increased, and although the off-take continued brisk, was not sufficient to counter-balance the steady stream of imports, and during October there remained over 10,000 bales on hand.

During the second half of the year the results to importers have improved unsatisfactory as with few intervals of weakness the market in Bombay continued to favour spinners, while on the other hand, as shown above, prices steadily declined here, and for some months past there has been no parity between our respective markets.

The principal feature of trade during the year has been the steady enquiry for best spinnings, almost to the total exclusion of common kinds, the preference throughout being given to ring twists. During the early part of the year reverse threads were introduced with some success, but the trade became rapidly overdone, and prices quickly declined to a point that must have left importers very serious losses. This branch of the trade is not likely to again assume any proportion, as the demand is now being supplied from local manufacture, which is greatly preferred to the imported article.

Regarding the business for the coming year we are afraid that Bombay spinners will meet with severe competition from local manufacturers, whose industry is now assuming considerable importance. Throughout the country there are at present twenty-two cotton-spinning mills, working 102,600 spindles, with 60,000 more which will be brought into effect very shortly. There are also eleven mills in course of construction aggregating 79,000 spindles. The whole of these mills are erected with a view to ultimate extension, so that in the near future a very formidable competition will exist against imported article.

The course of sterling exchange during the past year has not exhibited such violent fluctuations as it experienced during the previous year, but on the whole the tendency has been towards lower rates, at the close Bank demand bills on London are quoted and 3/5-8, against 3/1½ at even date last year.

Kobe, Japan, Dec. 31, 1888.

THE CHINA COTTON MARKET.

Mr Jamasjee's cotton circular, dated Hongkong, January 16, says:—

In anticipation of a higher rate of freight from the commencement of 1889, shippers in Bombay largely availed themselves of the cheap rates ruling before the end of last year by extensive shipments, and our receipts have been thereby unexceptionably heavy during past fortnight. These large supplies, however, have had no prejudicial effect on our markets, as demand from the country still continues and speculation is rife amongst native dealers, who, in the expectation of rigging the market after the Chinese New Year, have kept up a general enquiry and values have consequently advanced 50 cents to a dollar and a half per bale—the larger advance being noticeable chiefly in a few desirable superior chops of Nos. 10s. and 12s., and we close as under:—No. 20s. have been in fairly large enquiry, and some favorite suitable chops have fetched fully a dollar more over last quotations in consequence of their scarcity. Other chops however show no change in values, as holders were anxious to meet the demand while it lasted. A further rise of from 50 cents to a dollar per bale is noticeable in certain superior chops of No. 16s. suitable for the northern markets in consequence of the exsisting enquiry; other descriptions are in moderate demand and show here and there a slight advance, market closes firm. Short supplies continued with the firmness of holders have led to an improvement of 50 cents to a dollar per bale all round in No. 12s. which close strong at quotation. A very good general demand both real and speculative has been experienced for No. 10s. throughout the whole of past fortnight, and holders have with a little firmness succeeded in establishing an advance of 50 cents to a dollar and a half per bale, the market closing very strong. As alluded to above, the large increase in rates is purely speculative and observable only in 2 or 3 desirable superior spinnings. No. 6s. and 8s. have been in full supply, but the demand still continues, and a good business has been done in both counts at an advance of 50 cents per bale; the market closing firm. Nos. 14s., 18s., 22s., and 24s., continue unchanged. During the fortnight arrival 16,763 bales, sales 11,584 bales. Shipment to Coast Ports 435 bales and unsold stock 16,763 bales. Direct Shipment for Shanghai 957 bales and Japan 2,125 bales. Latest advices from the Coast Ports and Shanghai report a good business having been done respectively in the lower counts in the former and in 16s. and 10s. in the latter places at current rates. But unfavorable advices are received from Japan, where the direct heavy shipments from Bombay have glutted the markets, and notwithstanding a good existing enquiry, the extreme anxiety of holders to quit stock has to a certain extent checked business and established a decline of 50 cents on previous quotations.

THE EVIL EYE.

Mr. A. L. Humphreys writes to the at *Spectator*:—

A village schoolmaster in the West of England has recently been good enough to make inquiries for me to discover to what extent the belief in witchcraft is still held; and he has within the past few days sent me some curious facts which have come under his notice. One case I will briefly state. A man well known to my informant believed that the "Evil Eye" had been upon him, and that he had been "overlooked." So convinced was he of this, that he sent to a witch in a neighbouring town for a charm that he might be thereby cured. There is no necessity to describe here the absurd nostrums used in this case to counteract the influence of the "Evil Eye;" it is sufficiently extraordinary that such an instance should have occurred so recently as only a few months back. I could mention a number of similar cases which have come to light in the West of England in the past few years. If the extent of the belief in the "Evil Eye" in this country could be exactly determined, I am convinced that in the South-Western counties there would be found the largest share. The fascinating power of the eye, to which the belief in the "Evil Eye" no doubt ows its origin, is observable equally in the dumb creation, and particularly in the cat.

THE IRISH PRESBYTERIAN MISSIONS IN GUZERAT.

The Rev. Dr. Mutchmore, of Philadelphia, has for some time been giving to the *Presbyterian* accounts of his recent travels round the world. In the last issue of that journal he gives his impression of Gujarat, specially referring to his visit to the mission stations of the Irish Presbyterian Church there. The following are some extracts from his article:—

In the Gujarat district, with Ahmedabad as a centre, are located the missions of the Irish Presbyterian Church, in many respects the best organised, best conducted, and most prosperous in this empire of heathenism. The Irish Presbyterians in Church movement, came late in the field, though Irishmen wrought almost from the first. The territory of the present mission was first occupied by the London Missionary Society in 1815, and its missionaries from their advent devoted themselves to the work of translating the scriptures. The press established by Mr. Skinner still exists, and is known as the Surat Mission Press, and through more than half a century it has sent out the leaves of the Tree of Life for the healing of the nations. . . . The Irish Mission has had good business sense and a better comprehension of the demands of their situation than most missionaries. They have acquired a large tract of real estate on most favourable terms from the English Government. It is growing in value, and the time will come when it will be a source of revenue to the Church. But beyond all this the wisdom of the acquisition becomes daily more apparent. One of the greatest hindrances to mission work in conversions, is the boycotting resulting from caste which is relentless, and must be faced by the missionaries and every convert from heathenism. These missionaries have provided against this, by the possession of nearly two thousand [illegible] hundred and six acres of the best land in Rajputana. This sheltered their converts from persecution and enabled the mission to segregate them from the temptations of their former friends and associations. It gives an opportunity to impart modern ideas of agriculture, and keeps them under Christian government. Small Christian communities were formed, and settled on one hundred acres at Brookhill, near Borsad, where are about fifteen Christian farmers, who are self-supporting. Another is near Anand, another at Bhalaj, others not far away, the whole comprising about forty Christian farmers. One thousand acres have, within the last three or four years, been obtained from the British Government, eight miles north on the famous shrine of Dakore. The territory is being rapidly occupied by converts through the blessed work of this active mission. Even heathenism must give way before the Gospel vital godliness and sanctified business sense. Only the principles along the lines of which these Christian men and women work need be given, the thought can easily construct the rest of the picture.

EDUCATIONAL WORK.

The educational work is kept up well abreast with their more direct soul-saving efforts. Several of the schools were visited and all were well attended. The one for boys at Ahmedabad, both in buildings and pupils, would average well with schools in any European country. The scholars were well advanced in their studies, and showed more general knowledge outside of their text-books than most scholars in Hindu schools. There are several schools in the city taught by educated natives, but superintended by Miss M'Dowell, who has also a large class in English of Parsee women. In addition to the prescribed studies required by the Government, they memorize their catechism and recite daily a chapter in the "Peep of Day," and prizes are offered for excellence in these and needle-work, in all of which many excel.

There is a medical department in the mission work under the care of Dr. Mary M'George, which is growing in importance, both as a means of relief to suffering women, and in the opportunities for seed-sowing. Miss M'George treats thirteen hundred cases every month, many of her patients being of the most distressed class in India—widows. One day, as they were being told of happiness, "Happiness" said one, "where is that to be found?" Healing and instruction go together; while the patients are waiting, they are instructed and prayed for, and often the relief to their poor oppressed hearts does them more good than all the medicines of the dispensary. One of the valuable helpers in this mission is Dr. Robb, a civil surgeon and magistrate under the English Government. He teaches in the mission school, helps in every possible way, through his medical and professional influence. It was he who identified the body of Dr. Livingstone when it had been carried by faithful servants from the heart of Africa—it was identified by the shape of the skull and a broken arm, which had been badly set by himself after a contest with a lion.

THE AHMEDABAD MISSION.

The mission at Ahmedabad is under the care of Rev. George P Taylor and his wife, model missionaries in fitness for the work and diligence in it. Mr. Taylor has three services on the Sabbath, two in Gujarati and one in English. Mrs. Taylor has superintended the schools for years, both in Ahmedabad and the country out-stations. She has also given classes and other instructions for women and children. Her patience was sorely tried, however, her popularity became her torment, for the girls under her instruction were so much in demand for wives, that she could not keep them in school until examinations were over. She had, too, other embarrassments through distinguished attentions of friends. One, a magistrate of a neighbouring town, when she visited the schools, insisted on sending his mounted servant behind the carriage, not only to ensure her safe arrival at home, but to do her honour. The people on account of the retinue were so profound in their salaams that she requested him to discontinue such distinguished attentions. But being of a facetious turn, at her next visit he perpetrated a joke. As she was driving homeward, the people were prostrating themselves on every side, and finally she asked the driver, "What is the matter with the people to-day?" "Look back, madam," was the reply. Doing this, she saw a camel with mounted attendant following, which is in this country every where an indication of a person of dignity and nobility. Though a practical joke, there was a fitness in it, for who are the true nobles but those who devote life to the up-raising of down-trodden humanity, and its exaltation into the highest and truest nobility?

SURAT SCHOOL.

There is a good school work in Surat under the direction of Miss Shaw, daughter of the venerable and able Mr. Shaw, Belfast, specially interesting because of the zenana work among Parsee women. The Parsees are, in many respects, the most hopeful people in India in freedom from caste restriction, and are more enlightened and intelligent, but this is of little value in reaching dark souls. The human heart is the same, and all efforts at moral improvement must be alike radical—nothing has ever modified the Divine necessity, "Ye must be born again"—but along this dividing line the zenana work is having encouragement, and the faithful teachings given are not without their results. One of the strange paradoxes in the history of the Church is that she is hindered as much from her own professed followers as from the most hostile of her foes. Perhaps there are only counter-irritants to quicken the activities of her body; a mustard-plaster is a remedial contrivance if applied at the right time and place. Thus the Salvation Army of India has given the Irish Mission a lively series of counter-irritants, nor have the corresponding applications from these ecclesiastical sources been without effect. Irish nerves lie close to the surface, but the irritations they received in Gujerat were deep enough to inflame the marrow of their bones. Though not personally approving of the proceedings of these religionists, we have been disposed to put a charitable construction upon their vagaries, as perhaps influencing for good a class not otherwise reached. But we are compelled to announce that in India they have done apparently more harm than good. Besides denuding themselves of sufficient covering, they put about barefooted, bare-legged tramps, who, if not too much demoralized, ought to despise themselves, and deserve no better than to be despised by the heathen for the shallowness that hopes to win men from their religion by going about half naked.

RITUALISTS AND SALVATIONISTS.

Ritualism attempts to convert the world by an excess of vestments and the Salvationists by their more than semi-nudity. It does not seem so out of place for dark skins to be exposed in India, but for white flesh it is indecent and requires some demoralization before modest men and women can expose themself in such ways. Salvation by [illegible] without clothes is alike objectionable. The efforts of the Salvationists have been largely directed to the unsettling and discontent of the congregations gathered by the missionaries, and the result has been in many instances, [illegible] patience to instruct [illegible] apparent than in Gujarat. The partially enlightened people were swept [illegible] have wandered [illegible] and bare-legged Christianity has neither the [illegible] do not learn the [illegible] proficient in the [illegible] except to raid the [illegible] stood a little English, or could be reached by [illegible] and poor interpreters. Hoary heathenism will not be [illegible] as bees are by blowing horns or beating [illegible]

THE REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER

THE interesting story of the life of the late Henry Ward Beecher is thus told in his biography just published by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co.:—

Mr. Beecher was the most notable member of a notable family. Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe was his sister, and his father was Dr. Lyman Beecher, a zealous champion of more enlightened theological views than were in his day approved by the Old School of American Presbyterians. The son cared nothing for dogmas. When the New School Presbytery, in outward accordance with which he had been brought up, refused to license him as a minister on account of his lax opinions, he obtained what he wanted from the Old School hierarchy; but he soon ceased to be a Presbyterian of any school, and, calling himself a Congregationalist through the rest of his life, he retired from the Congregational Association in 1882, because, as he put it, "many of the brethren felt as though they could not bear the burden of the responsibility of being supposed to tolerate the views he held and taught." His views, which varied considerably during a long career, had one invariable element.

HIS "CALL."

He was always fully persuaded that he had a thorough knowledge of heavenly things and was specially qualified to proclaim them to others. According to his own account, while he was riding out one day "the kingdom of Christ rose up before my mind with such supreme loveliness and majesty that I sat in my saddle and there, all alone, in a great forest of Indiana, probably twenty miles from any house, prayed for that kingdom, saying audibly 'I will never be a sectary.' I remember promising Christ that if he would strengthen me and teach me how to work I would all my life long preach for His kingdom and endeavour to love everybody who was doing that work."

The date of that "promise" and of the bargain Mr. Beecher considered he had struck with his Master as a sequel to it was 1838, when he was twenty-five years old. But he began to be a preacher at the age of eighteen, when, having come under the influence of a "revival" that ran through the college in which he was being educated, he immediately proceeded to conduct revival services for the benefit of others. He also at the same early age attained notoriety as a temperance lecturer, and one of his autobiographical reminiscences makes a naive disclosure of his satisfaction at finding how easily he could earn money as well as win applause by use of his tongue. From that time his course was clearly marked out for him. He had all the endowments necessary to the making of a popular preacher: glibness of speech, unbounded faith in his own powers, great skill in inducing others to share that faith, and untiring perseverance in the pursuit of his ends. One of the rules that he laid down for himself on taking charge of his first church was "Secure a *large congregation*; let this be the *first* thing. Another, subordinate thereto, was "Visit widely and produce a personal attachment; also wife do same."

FIRST EXPERIENCE.

Mr. Beecher's first experiences as a minister were on a humble scale. At Lawrenceburg, Indiana, he had only about twenty "church members," and his salary was but 250 dollars a year. He was his own clerk, doorkeeper, and lamplighter, and he had to help scrub the floors and cook the food in the little cottage to which he took his young wife. He added to his income, however, by travelling about as a lecturer, and after two years of this work he accepted a "call" to a larger church in Indianapolis, where his salary was 600 dollars, and where he was more satisfied with his preaching. At Lawrenceburg he said, "I can preach so as to make the people come to hear me, but somehow I can't preach them clear into the kingdom." In the larger church his powers developed. "You did well, Beecher, you did well; but you ought to have given 'Em salt instead of sugar," said a brother preacher to him after a sermon in which "the whole audience broke down" under his eloquence. "But since the salt had been, tried without effect," was Mr. Beecher's comment, "and the sugar, as he called my preaching, brought many to Christ, I did not agree with him." He could administer salt as well as sugar, however, and one cause of his popularity was the boldness with which, where he thought personal attacks on particular offenders were needed, "he never hesitated to lash with stinging words." He made some bitter enemies in this way, but often the enemies were "brought to repentance" by his denunciations, and of course, the rest of the congregation were well pleased.

THE BROOKLYN CHURCH.

Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, however, was the scene of Mr. Beecher's greatest exploits, and the centre from which his influence spread all over the United States. There his commencing salary was, 1,500 dollars a year, and long before he began to secure a much larger income by putting up the seats to auction he was able to earn very considerable sums by lecturing and writing. It is greatly to his credit that he was one of the earliest, and always one of the foremost, opponents of slavery. On his first Sunday at Brooklyn, "I said to those who were present, 'If you come into this church and congregation I want you to understand distinctly that I will wear no fetters; that I will be bound by no precedent; that I will preach the Gospel as I apprehend it, whether men will hear or whether they will forbear; and that I will apply it without stint, and sharply and strongly, to the overthrow of every evil and to the upbuilding of all that is good.' Well-meaning but timid friends took alarm at this bold declaration. It was not customary; it was not what they were used to; they came to him to 'counsel him for his own good,' they said. 'Save yourself, any way; don't ally yourself to unpopular men or unpopular causes. There is no need of it. You can have your own notions about abolition; what is the use of preaching anti-slavery sermons?" To their great distress their counsels had just the opposite effect intended. I despised them all, and preached like thunder on those subjects, especially before pew-renting. For a period of more than ten years I never let a month elapse before pew-renting that I did not come out with the whole strength of my nature on the abominations of American slavery. I remember saying, with some discourtesy and with language that I should not use now, 'If you don't want to hear such doctrines, don't take a pew here next time.'"

PERSONAL CHARACTER.

Mr. Beecher's boldness had all the good results he shrewdly anticipated from it. It satisfied his conscience, crowded his church, and made him more than the lion of the American preaching world. It is right to place the satisfaction of his conscience first in the list of gains. Although it was fortunate for him that his conscience nearly always pointed in the direction of his worldly interests, he was undoubtedly a conscientious man, and he was evidently sincere in the anti-slavery crusade which his sensational sermons and lectures advanced as much as his sister's 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' If some people were shocked, more were delighted, by such theatrical slave-auctions as one that he conducted in his tabernacle in 1848.

"Mr. Beecher's speech is described by an eye-witness, himself a minister, as beyond anything he has ever heard before or since. He extemporized there on the stage an auction of a Christian slave. The enumeration of his qualities by the auctioneer, and the bids that followed, were given by the speaker in perfect character. He made the scene as realistic as one of Hogarth's pictures, and as lurid as a Rembrant. Physical excellence, mental, moral and spiritual qualities, are each dwelt on with an emphasis and moving effect that proved that he would have made a capital auctioneer if he had chosen that business. 'And more than all that gentlemen, they say he is one of those praying methodist niggers; who bids? A thousand, fifteen hundred two thousand, twenty-five hundred' Going, going! last call! *Gone*!' The audience were brought up to a perfect frenzy of excitement while that picture was being drawn, and when real contributions instead of imaginary bids were called for, the sum was easily raised, and the girls were free."

PULPIT VAGARIES.

After the Secession War and the abolition of slavery in the United States, Mr. Beecher's pulpit vagaries had less to do with Christian patriotism but they became more and more profitable to himself. His popularity increased steadily and it was not seriously impaired by the Tilton scandal which his biographers explain, from his point of view, in seventy-five pages. Evey year found him richer, more satisfied with himself and his admirers, and with ampler opportunities of supplying his ever-growing Æsthetic tastes. His house was a palace, filled with beautiful funiture, and his church a theatre, in which the worshippers called themselves miserable sinners in the pleasantest ways. "It has ever been a cause of great gratification to me," he said, "that I ally myself to that which I think to be right, and I do not care what man says of me, provided only I can believe that God likes it, and that I have the testimony of this approval in myself." It was Mr. Beecher's good fortune that, if some men objected, he received from others quite enough approval to complete the satisfaction he derived from his unbound faith in himself, and his assurance that he was on the best possible terms with Heaven.

Much is sometimes made of the last words of dying Christians. Nearly the last words of Mr. Beecher's spoken on his death-bed at the age of seventy-five, are characteristic. On awaking from a nap he exclaimed, "I had a dream last night. I thought that I was a duke, and your mother a duchess, and I was trying to figure the interest on a hundred thousand pounds a year."—*Athenæum.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE British steamer Wave, 1,546 tons, Captain J McCarthy, cleared with a general cargo for Belfast.

THE British steamer Moscow, Captain J Barcley, cleared outwards for Trieste, laden with a general cargo, on Saturday last.

THE British steamer Fremona, 1,846 tons, Captain A Anderson, cleared outwards for Marseilles on Saturday last with a general cargo and eight passengers on deck.

THE British India steamer Busheer, Captain T W Lewins, arrived in Bombay on Saturday from Marmagao with a general cargo and Mr E S Pemberton, as a cabin, and ten deck passengers.

THE British India steamer Lawada, 2,140 tons, Captain P Nailer, arrived in Bombay on Saturday from Calcutta and the coast ports with a general cargo and Messrs J G Yates and E S Seaton, as passengers.

THE B I steamer Henzada, 1,340 tons, Captain J Avern, arrived in Bombay yesterday from London (December 22) via Karachi, with a general cargo and Messrs. Cecil and Clutterbuck as cabin, and three deck passengers.

THE Italian steamer Bormida, 1,499 tons, Captain De Negri, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong with a general cargo and six cabin and 34 deck passengers. In latitude 6° 01' 48" N and Longitude 83° 93' 12" E she spoke the sailing ship K B F T, all right.

THE British India steamer Kilwa, Captain G A Shepherd, cleared on Saturday for Karachi and the Persian Gulf with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr C Braner, Mrs O'Neill and one child, Mr G Valabhdas and three others and Dr Norosji Cawasji, for Karrachi; twelve Mahomedan gentlemen for the Gulf ports; and 70 deck for various ports.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—FEBRUARY 2.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Fremona	1810	Anderson	A	W. & A. Graham & Co.
" City of London	2097	Black	B	Sir C. Forbes & Co.
" Volterno	1537	T. R. Watson	H J	F. Muir & Co.
" Lycia	2102	B. Fletcher	K	K. Nixon & Co.
" Locksley Hall	2578	Collin	M	Edward Bates & Co.
" Moscow	1038	Barcly	P	W. & A. Graham & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
" Amana	2048	Kelgour	1	K. Nixon & Co.
" Lombardy	1726	C. F. Preston	2	P. & O. S. N. Co.
" Poseidon	2510	S. Mersa	6	A.-H. Lloyd's S. N. Co.
" Stura	1411	Caboara	7	F. Bozzoni.
" Peveril	1974	Walters	8	K. Nixon & Co.
" Worsley Hall	2240	J. Verrell	9	E. Bates & Co.
" Wave	1546	J. McCarthy	10	J. Mackentosh & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
2	Busheer (s)	Lewins	Marmagao.
	Lawada (s)	Nailer	Calcutta, Jan 16.
3	Bormida (s)	DeNegri	Hongkong, Jan 15.
	Henzada (s)	Avern	London, Dec 22.
	Algoma (s)		Cardiff.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
2	Wave (s)	McCarthy	Belfast.
3	Fremona (s)	Anderson	Marseilles.
	Moscow (s)	Barcly	Trieste, &c.

The following vessels were entered for loading on Saturday last:—

Steamer Busheer, for Marmagao, &c.
" Arara, for Marseilles.
" Iran, for Liverpool.
Brig K. Roodrin, for Damaon.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel	Commander	From
28	Albyn, ship	Fisher	Mauritius, Dec 12.
	Clan Buchanan s	Millar	Liverpool, Dec 16.
	Kapurthala s	Turner	Rangoon, Jan 21.
29	Capelia s	Lee	Liverpool, Dec. 28.
	Rajpootana s	Stebbing	Singapore, Jan. 16.
	I M.S Enterprise	Chandler	Rangoon, Jan. 19.
	Peshwa s	Carson	Bombay, Jan. 11.
	Ship Palgrave	Higgens	Tillicherry, Dec. 10.

DEPARTURE.

January 28.—Ship Morning Light.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel		From
29	Nurjahan s		Calcutta.
30	Scindia s		Rangoon.

DEPARTURE.

Jan.	Vessel		To
29	Tibre s		Colombo.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 1.

Hogg, Col, Poona Horse, on duty, from Poona.
Ducat, Lieut, Poona Horse, on language leave, from Poona.
Dod, Lieut, Lanc Fus, on duty, from Poona.

FEBRUARY 2.

Fischer, Lieut, 5th Bombay L I, on leave, from Surat.
Dunbar, Lieut, Bedford Regt, on sick leave, from Secunderabad.
Pemberton, Col, Marine Battn, on duty, from Jetpur.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 2.

Douglas Willan, Maj, King's Dragoon Guards, on sick leave, to Poona.
Hogg, Col, Poona Horse, on duty, to Sirur.
Richards, Lieut, Worcester Regt, on duty, to Raichore.
Renton, 2nd Lieut, 2nd York L I, on duty, to Aurungabad.
Mitchell, Vety-Surg, Bombay, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col the Hon L H Bayley, Commandant, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, February 4, 1889.

1. There will be drill at the following places until further orders:—

At the Oval Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 6-30 a.m.

P. and O. Dockyard, Fridays at 5 p.m.

Byculla School, Mondays and Thursdays, at 5 p.m.

Byculla Scottish School, Mondays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.

St. Peter's School, Mazagon, Tuesdays and Thursday at 4 p.m.

Queen's Statue, Mondays and Wednesdays, at 5-15 p.m.

Indo-British Institution, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.

St. Mary's School, Tuesdays at 4-30 p.m., and Thursday at 7-30 a.m.

Cathedral High School, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 p.m.

John Connon School Cadets will parade at the Oval as above, and Queen's Statue at 4 p.m.

There will be Skeleton Company drill for officers and N. C. officers at the Oval at 6-30 a.m., on Mondays and Fridays.

2. There will be Proficiency class on Tuesday, 5th inst., at 6 p.m. at the Volunteer Club.

5. No. 2768 Vol. B. S. Moses having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "E" Company.

By Order,
H. S. B. HODGKINSON,
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. C

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 1st February, 1889.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29 967
Temperature of the Air	71 3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	64·1
Dew Point	58 2
Relative humidity of Air	·677
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	83·4
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	64·8
General Directions of Wind.*	N, ENE, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	318

* From midnight to midnight.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, HEAD-QUARTERS, Poona, February 1, 1889.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—

2nd Bo I (Grs)—Capt A E Leslie, Wing Offr, to be Wing Comdr, vice Maj McCudden transferred to the 8th Bo I.

8th Bo I—Maj L A T McCudden, Wing Comdr, 2nd Grs, to be 2nd in Comd, vice Col Pemberton transferred to the Comd of the Marine Bttn.

16th Bo I—Surg-Maj W A Barren, in medical charge, 3rd Battn th Rifles, to the medical charge, vice Surg-Maj W C Kiernander, retired.

21st Bo I (Marine Batn)—Col C C Pemberton, 2nd in Comd, 8th Bo I to be Comdt, vice Col Beville appointed Col on the Staff.

26th Bo I—Maj W G W Macbay, 2nd in Comd, Marine Battn, is transferred in the same capacity.

27th Bo L I (1st Belooch Bttn)—Lieut M J Tighe, Wing Officer, to be Qr-Mr, with effect from the 15th Dec. 1888.

It is notified for information that the *London Gazettes* of the 4th and 8th Jan, 1889, were received at Bo Army Headquarters on the 31st Jan 1889.

Under instructions from Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that:—

I—Maj H H Costobodie, D-1 R A, has been appointed to L-A R H A, and he is directed to join his new Battery forthwith for duty.

II—Maj J Temple recently promoted to that rank from R-2 has been posted to D-1 R A.

With the sanction of the Govt of India, Capt W Coles, R E, is permitted to revert to Imperial duty. He will proceed to England, travelling at the public expense, and on arrival he will report himself to the D A G, R E, Horse Guards.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

2nd Lanc Fusrs—Hon Lieut and Qr-Mr J S Cameron for twelve months, on private affairs.

2nd Middlesex Regt—Lieut W Nelson for one year, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Dorsetshire Regt—Lieut T A Harrison (officiating Wing Officer 3-4 Rifle Regt) to Bombay from 15th Feb to 15th July 1889 to study the native language.

2nd Rl Dub Fusrs—Lieut G Downing to remain in England in extension from 27th Jan to 2nd April 1889 on medical certificate.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Cy of London s—300 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 50 bales cotton, K Nixon and Co; 200 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 100 bales cotton, A S Moodlier and Co; 60 bales wool, H Cooverji; 90 bales wool, 400 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 50 bales wool, N Bhanji; 90 bales wool, J Khimji; 50 bales wool, H H Sidick.

Locksley Hall s—267 bales cottonfly, T Jeewraj; 38 bales wool, 50 bales goats' hair, S Mooloobhai and C; 126 bales wool, K Khooshall; 196 bags wheat flour, The Bo. Flour Mill; 101 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 125 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Assam s—10 cwts ivory, S Durvesh.

Drumfell s—60 bales cotton, Beyts, Craig and Co; 50 cwts gum, M Peraji.

Amana s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 8 bales skins, M J Joomabhai and Co; 40 cwts gum, S Nurpall; 113 cwts olibanum, M Ludha; 23 bales skins, E Gangji and Co; 240 cwts gum, C Soomar; 600 cwts linseed, Lang, Moir and Co; 20 bales hides and skins, H M Abba.

FOR HULL.

Volterno s—24,828 cwts wheat, 16,640 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 510 cwts myrabolums, Beyts, Craig and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Peveril s—100 balees cotton, Lyon and Co; 200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 36 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Lycia s—100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Worsley Hall s—250 bales cotton, G Lockhart and Co; 200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Fremona s—3,000 cwts gingellyseed, Lang, Moir and Co.

Locksley Hall s—5,620 cwts wheat, 9,498 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Poseidon s—100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 700 cwts castorseed, E Spinner and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Moscow s—220 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart and Co; 440 bales cotton, The Bombay Co. Ld.

Poseidon s—550 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 330 bales cotton, The Bombay Co. Ld.

FOR GENOA

Stura s—50 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Stura s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Poseidon s—330 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Pekin s—4 cwts tusks, 17 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 32 chests opium, L Chutoo; 5 chests opium, N J Sassoon; 8 chests opium, S N Talati and Co; 15 chests opium, F N Postwalla; 10 chests opium, G Venayek; 7 chests opium, B Balchand; 1 chest opium, S J David and Co; 6 chests opium, J Norowji; 22 chests opium, Tatta and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Pekin s—13 chests opium, G Kedarmull; 14 chests opium, Tatta and Co; 20 chests opium, S J David and Co; 22 chests opium, P Agarchand; 11 chests opium, S Shriniwad; 10 chests opium, B Balchand; 5 chests opium, G Shobhagmull; 9 chests opium, K Ramdeo; 2 chests opium, H Hurdeodas; 5 chests opium, R J Sassoon.

FEBRUARY 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Cy of London s—100 bales cotton, T H Moore and Co; 200 bales cotton, K Nixon and Co; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 50 bales hemp, D Changanlal; 40 bales hemp, W and A Graham and Co; 50 bales wool, N Thakurdass; 66 bales wool, G Bhagwandas and Co; 550 bales wool, G Kessowji; 90 bales wool, S Kessowji; 292 cwts groundnut cakes, Glade and Co; 55 bales wool, B Boga.

Locksley Hall s—300 bales cotton, A S Moodlier and Co; 45 bales wool, R Amarchand; 87 cwts ginger, M Alibhai; 100 bales old gunny, D Sassoon and Co; 65 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Amana s—220 cwts olibanum, D Khimji; 32 bales hides, S M S Baboola; 200 cwts hingda, S Carsondass; 4 bales hides, A M Saiwalla; 5 bales woolen rugs, Haim and David; 8 bales hides, W Gangji.

Drumfell s—501 cwts myrabolums, Beyts, Craig and Co; 1,002 cwts myrabolums, J Veerum; 51 cwts cloves, H K Hajibhai.

Volterno s,—1,800 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 500 cwts myrabolums, J Verum; 1,761 cwts myrabolums, J Essa.

FOR ANTWERP.

Peveril s,—630 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 260 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co; 640 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stwart and Co; 600 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 5 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, the Bombay Co; Limited; 100 bales cotton, G Lockhart and Co.

Lycia s,—5,000 cwts wheat, J Fachiri; 1,000 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 585 bales cotton, E Volkart Brothers, 1,000 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Worsley Hall s,—2,000 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 215 bales cotton, Volkart Bros: 2,001 cwts linseed, D Sassoon and Co 71 cwts putch leaves, Cowasji Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Fremona s,—1,500 cwts groundnuts, 499 cwts poppyseed, Lang, Moir and Co.

Locksley Hall s,—180 cwts teelseed, J Fachiri; 9,894 cwts groundnuts and 4,599 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers, 930 cwts groundnuts, 1,530 cwts wheat, 1,980 cwts castorseed and 3,279 cwts teelseed, J Fachiri; 300 cwts groundnuts and 45 cwts poppyseed, C C Jasawalla.

FOR TRIESTE.

Poseidon s—130 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 330 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 110 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 300 cwts myrabolums, Volkart Bros.

Moscow s—110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Poseidon s—335 cwts castorseed, E Spinner and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Stura s—2,001 cwts rapeseed, 500 bales cotton, K Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR ODESSA.

Poseidon s—250 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Fremona s—1 case woolen shawls, W H A Essai.

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PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.

For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

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(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.

This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

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(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.

(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucons membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.

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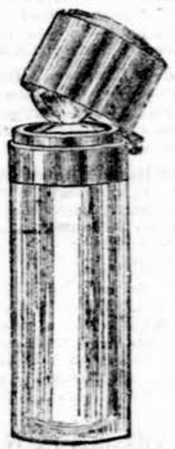

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